

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII No. 18 - JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA - FRIDAY

CARPETS.

We tell you right on the start and want to say it emphatically, there is not another Carpet stock within one hundred miles that will so satisfactorily serve the interests of the buyer. It's to your money interest not to overlook this display. Our great daylight carpet room is the mecca for all in search of the newest and prettiest effects for the least money.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

SPRING HOUSECLEANING TIME AND THE MOVING SEASON - events that are scheduled for the next few weeks. Every house will experience one of these housekeeping trials. Many will undergo both of them. It is just the time we want to reach home providers for we have everything that can be needed in CARPETS, RUGS and DRAPERIES.

BARGAIN IN LADIES' SAILOR HAT on Saturday, April 26th, 1902.

On Saturday, April 26th, commencing at 9:30 a.m., we will put on sale 300 Ladies' and Misses' White Sailor Hats, the very latest style and perfectly new goods, at half price. They are all regular 50c. goods and our price will be 25c. each. No more than two hats will be sold to any one customer.

Shirt Waists.

The white shirt waists are what's selling best this season and little wonder, because there are so many taking styles to select from. You can have all tucks or few tucks, solid embroidery, button up the front or down the back, soft collar or stiff collar, straight cuff or turn over cuff.

Women's Undervests.

We are showing a complete range of the knitted cotton vests. The long sleeve kind are most called for these days - prices run from 12½c up. The short sleeve kind start at 10c. The sleeveless from 50c down. To be had in whites, creams and black. The full dress vest comes in white only, price 25c each.

Short End Table.

Lots of desirable ends are there for you to look over. The quantity and price per piece is marked in plain figures. Some are dress goods, some prints and gingham, sheetings, white cottons, shirtings and cottonades.

Black Petticoats.

Made from Am-I-Silk with deep accordion pleated flounce, just the kind that is wanted to wear with the new and old skirts. Two beauties now get first showing - \$2.25 and \$3.00 each.

That "Ping Pong" and "Beats All" Hosiery.

Our "Ping Pong" Cashmere Ribbed Stocking is the friend of the mother who looks after the

Print Bargain.

We have just bought four cases of Prints away below regular value. These we will offer our customers at a bargain price. For particulars regarding the date of the sale see next week's papers.

White Kid Gloves.

White, like the Mode shades, can be worn with any shade of costume. We have just received another lot of Fownes' reliable dollar gloves. The sizes run from 5½ to 7 - self or back stitching, 2-dome fasteners and every pair guaranteed.

All Wool Delaines.

This little lot came to us this week from Germany. The patterns are mostly very narrow stripes, such as light blue and white, red and white, navy and white, black and helio. Everybody knows the good points about Delaines. They wear well, do not crush, keep their color, in fact you can wash them like calico. Our special price for them is 45c a yard.

Dress Trimmings.

Trimming manufacturers are having their innings this year all right. Dressmakers are in their glory, too. Not half the trouble to make a dress look nice when you have handsome trimmings. We will be pleased to show you our large sample Trimming book at the Dress Goods counter.

Parasols.

This week we give first showing of the new Parasols. Some of the novelties will be displayed in windows. Lots of variety in handles and beautiful color combinations. Plain backs for rain or

Men's 25c

Coronation Ties.

We have just passed into stock a new lot of the newest shapes and best patterns in the Coronation Tie. These goods are all made from superior quality silks, and are an extra good bargain at 25c each.

Boys' Moleskin Tweed Pants.

Nothing for the money in the shape of knee pants will wear equal to these 50c Moleskin Tweed Knickers of ours. Every pair is extra strong to resist the hard wear of sports. Sizes 22 to 33. We have also at some extra values in Boys' Blue Serge Knicker 75c, 90c and \$1.00.

Men's and Boys' Working Shirts.

We know of no store that looks after the interests of the working man as this store. Quality and value are the first and foremost considerations of this department. A full case of these shirts are just to hand direct from manufacturer. Black Sateen Shirts at 50c, 90c and \$1. Ask to see our special at 50c. Derry Shirts, extra strong, 50c. Oxford 8 very pretty patterns, 50c. Black Twill 8 regular 90c, for 75c. Black and White 8 Shirts, with reinforced front and back, 75c. Polka Dot Shirts, 50c and 75c each. Boys' Polka Dot and Black Sateens, sizes 12½ to 14

Black Petticoats.

Made from Am-I-Silk with deep accordion pleated flounce, just the kind that is wanted to wear with the new unlined skirts. Two beauties now get first showing—\$2.25 and \$3.00 each.

That "Ping Pong" and "Beats All" Hosiery.

Our "Ping Pong" Cashmere Ribbed Stocking is the friend of the mother who looks after the darning. If you want a stocking that wears well and looks well be sure and get the "Ping Pong." 35c to 60c a pair.

The "Beats All" beats all ribbed Cotton Hose to be had at 10c a pair. Any size you wish.

New Ready-to-Wear Skirts.

If your favorite dressmaker is too busy to fill your order now, better drop in and select a ready-to-wear. You are sure to wonder how it is possible to produce such garments at the price. Much selling left us open for another case that came to hand this week. Several new ideas of skirt making, and if you prefer the cloth we will be pleased to let you copy the styles.

Dress Trimmings.

Trimming manufacturers are having their innings this year all right. Dressmakers are in their glory, too. Not half the trouble to make a dress look nice when you have handsome trimmings. We will be pleased to show you our large sample Trimming book at the Dress Goods counter.

Parasols.

This week we give first showing of the new Parasols. Some of the novelties will be displayed in windows. Lots of variety in handles and beautiful color combinations. Plain blacks for rain or shine and colors to go with all shades of costumes. White, creams, greys, blues, old rose, red, primrose. No two alike above the \$1.25 mark.

Little Girls—Listen!

Tell your mothers that Robinson's have the sweetest all-silk Parasols in red, blue, cream and pink at only a dollar each, and that they have the kind that would do for your very little sister at 25c and 40c each. The little fellows are made of Gingham.

\$5 Black Silk Waist.

We think it is the best we have ever had for a five dollar bill. Made of bright all-silk Taffeta and literally covered with hemstitching and tucking. Sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38.

WORKING SHIRTS.

We know of no store that looks after interests of the working man as this store. Quality and value are the first and foremost considerations of this department. A full ca these shirts are just to hand direct from manufacturer. Black Sateen Shirts at 50c 90c and \$1. Ask to see our special at 50c. Derry Shirts, extra strong, 50c. Oxford S very pretty patterns, 50c. Black Twill S regular 90c, for 75c. Black and White S Shirts, with reinforced front and back, 75c. Polka Dot Shirts, 50c and 75c each. Boys' Polka Dot and Black Sateens, sizes 12½ to 14

25c Tweeds.

We have just secured several new pieces of t in dark and light checked patterns at less money they cost the wholesale men. They were made to at from 30 to 50 cts. a yard. While they last them at 25 cts. a yard.

Men's Cravenette Waterproof Coats.

These are the newest and dressiest Ready-to Coats on the market. Can be worn both as a Rain and as a Spring and Fall Overcoat. Made with a loose back and yet having that full and graceful which gives style and elegance. Oxford Grey shoulder yoke \$12.50. Sage Green Color, \$10.00.

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES —IN— China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

WM. COXALL.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,

SEEDSMAN,

101½ Napanee.

BRISCO OPERA HOUSE.

6 Nights, commencing Monday, April 21.

MARKS BROS.

Monday Night—"The Innkeeper's Wife."

New Plays, Illustrated Songs, Grapeful Dances, Pleasing Specialties.

Admission, 10c., 15c. and 25c. Plan opens at Perry's Drug Store on Monday. Prices Monday night, 2 tickets for 25c.

That little account that is past due at Boyle & Son now is the time to pay it.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Paisley House, the third Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Collins, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors and others having any claims or demands whatsoever against the estate of Sarah Collins, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 26th day of March, 1902 are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 5th day of May, 1902, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby further given that after the said 5th day of May, 1902, the said executors have no power to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for any assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of the said names shall not have been received prior to the time of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,

Solicitors for the Executors, Mitchell N. Empey and Edward Ming,

Dated at Napanee this 3rd April, 1902. 16d

TENDERS WANTED.

Town of Napanee.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned Town Clerk, and endorsed "Tender for Corporation Supplies," will be received up to

21st DAY OF APRIL, 1902,

inclusive, for supplying such quantities of the materials specified below as may be required, and for executing the following works required by the Corporation for the current year, viz.:

SIDEWALKS.

Planks—1½ and 2 inches by 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 ft. lengths, sound pine.
Stringers—3in x 5in x 12ft and upwards, sound cedar.
Nails—Wire nails 4, 5 and 7 inch lengths, quantities as required.
Flat Stones—For stringers, price per yard.
Man, Horse and Wagon—To build and repair walks, rate per day

CROSSINGS.

Sound Pine or Tamarack—3 in thick, not less than 6 in wide 12 to 18 ft lengths.

PERMANENT PAVEMENT.

Portland Cement—Good standard brands.
Sand—Sharp, clean sand.
Vitriolized Brick—For facing of edges of cement crossings.

STREETS.

Broken Stone—Per ton at the quarry.
Rubble—Price per yard delivered to any part of the town.
Gravel—Good coarse gravel, free from dirt.
Street Watering—Man and team at a price per day.

SEWERS.

Glazed pipe, Tees, Wye, Elbows, etc., 6" and upwards.

FIRE ALARM.

Sulphate of Copper—About — bbls.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

Coal—About — tons of furnace coal.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. HERRING,

Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Napanee, 18th March, 1902. 15

An African River.

The Webbe Shebeyli, an African river, is one of the wonders of the Dark Continent. Although it is a large, rapid flowing river, almost as large as the Missouri, and flows for hundreds of miles through a fertile country, it never reaches the sea. About thirty miles before its waters get to the point where they should mingle with those of the Indian ocean the whole stream sinks out of sight into the sands of a desert.



NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of the L Commissioners, of the District of A ton, will be held in the

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

YARKER,

—on—

WEDNESDAY,

23rd of APRIL, 1902

at 10 o'clock a. m.,

for the consideration of application Licenses for the year 1902-1903.

A. A. CONNOLLY,

Chair

F. S. WARTMAN,

Secretary of Board.

Yarker, April 7th, 1902.

NOTICE.

The person applying for Licen the license year 1902-1903, for premis now licensed, is:

W. D. BERTRAM,

for the premises at Pa

The number of Licenses issued last were 23

The number of applications for Li received for the license year 1902-1903, is 24.

F. S. WARTMAN,

License Ins

Yarker, April 7th, 1902.

Bicycles.

We have the highest grade whe are selling them at lower prices th be repeated. BOYLE &

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 18th, 1902.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING TIME
D THE MOVING SEASON—two
nts that are scheduled for the next
weeks. Every house will experience
of these housekeeping trials and
ny will undergo both of them. Now
ust the time we want to reach the
ne providers for we have everything
can be needed in CARPETS, RUGS
DRAPERIES.

HATS

2.

and Misses' White Sailor
50c. goods and our price

25c

tion Ties.

t passed into stock a new lot of
s and best patterns in the Corona-
goods are all made from superior
id are an extra good bargain at

Moleskin Pants.

the money in the shape of boys'
ear equal to these 50c Moleskin
of ours. Every pair is made
resist the hard wear of boys'
to 33. We have also stocked
in Boys' Blue Serge Knickers at

nd Boys' g Shirts.

f no store that looks after the
working man as this store does.
s are the first and foremost con-
s department. A full case of
just to hand direct from the
Black Sateen Shirts at 50c, 75c,
s to see our special at 50c. Blue
ra strong, 50c. Oxford Shirts,
rns, 50c. Black Twill Shirts,
5c. Black and White Striped
orced front and back, 75c. Blue
50c and 75c each. Boys' Blue
ack Sateens, sizes 12½ to 14. 50c.

PERSONALS.

Ray Lott, of Napanee Mills, and Alfred Knight, of Napanee, left for New York on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockwell and son, Gordon, left for Chicago on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Chas. Kellar left for Toronto on Thursday to spend the summer with her son, Edward.

W. H. Hunter is making a great many improvements to the brick residence formerly owned by the late D. S. Warner.

Damon Clark took three car loads of cattle to the Northwest on Monday.

W. J. McKim left on Tuesday, for Tacoma, Washington Territory, where he will reside.

Mrs. Robt. McCay is quite ill at the home of Mr. Fellows, East street.

Mrs. Chas. Pollard has been confined to the house for the last two weeks with sciatica and neuralgia.

Ira Vandewater, with Gibbard Co. for the past three years, has secured a position in Prescott.

Mr. and Mrs. Aronibald Dunwoody moved into their recently purchased home on Thomas St., lately owned by S. P. Hinch.

Miss Sara Ham, North Fredericksburgh, left on Wednesday last, for Rochester, N. Y., where she will reside with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Appel.

Dennis Lucas, of Odessa, was in town on Saturday.

Elias Jackson and wife, of Moscow, were in town on Saturday.

G. Sills spent Sunday in Belleville.

S. J. Cassidy, of Centreville, was in town on Tuesday and favored us with a call.

Wm. Finnegan, of Leinster, gave us a call on Saturday.

J. P. Hanley was sworn in on Monday as landing waiter, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chas. B. Perry.

Arnold Wolfe left for Winnipeg on Monday, where he expects to locate.

Mr. Lineau left for Edmonton, Alberta, on Tuesday, where he intends to locate at some future date.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. VanLoven spent several days last week in Ottawa, and had the pleasure of hearing the celebrated pianist, Paderewski.

Rev. E. T. Evans, formerly of Bath, Ont., is now in charge of a church in Brooklyn.

John T. Hill, of Queen's, Kingston, spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Bartlett.

Mrs. Chadd and daughter, of Picton, spent a few days this week the guests of Mrs. Stevens, John St.

Miss Addie Oliver, daughter of Mr. William Oliver, of Lindsay, formerly of Napanee, was married at Lindsay, on Wednesday, April 9th, to Mr. Fred Parkins, who at one time was the electrician for the Electric Light Co here.

The following ladies and gentlemen are quarantined in the brick house on Robin's Hill, as they were in the Paisley House during the stay of the gentleman who was stricken with smallpox on Thursday of last week:—Mr. Williamson, Dan Whalen, Geo. Bustin, Ben Davey, Mr. Cox, David Powell, Neil McCarney, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glenn, Misses Ida Parks, Mary McCann, Mrs. McDonald and Miss Lloyd. Thos. Burley, of Deseronto, was in town on Wednesday.

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

FREE TO ALL.

April 17th, 18th and 19th a Lady Demonstrator will be in

J. F. SMITH'S STORE

demonstrating McLAREN'S JELLIES AND EXTRACTS. All are invited and no person will be urged to buy.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

FORM I (JUNIOR).

Grammar—Edith Gibson, Bruce Madden, Ila Hambly, Eileen O'Brien, Pearl Grieve, Janet Crouch, Harry Scott, Marguerite Hall, Thomas McKnight, Herbie Winters, Aubrey Gibson, Donald Daly, Luella Hall, Edna Ashley, George Shorey, James Gibson.

Drawing—Lizzie Woodcock, Ross Jennings, Thomas McKnight, Nathaniel Wilson, Bruce Madden, Algie Rockwell, James Graham, Herbie Winters, George Shorey, Kathleen Bartlett, George Brooks, Marguerite Hall, Fred Davis, James Gibson, Bert Vanalstine, Bennie Clark, Janet Crouch.

Reading—Edna Ashley, George Brooks, Bert Vanalstine, Algie Rockwell, Marguerite Hall, Eileen O'Brien, Edith Gibson, Pearl Grieve, Janet Crouch, Aubrey Gibson, Herbie Winters, James Graham, Donald Daly, Harry Ruttan, Kensal Priest, Eddie Conroy, Marion Leonard, Geraldine McLaughlin, Luella Hall.

Book Keeping—Pearl Grieve, Eileen O'Brien, Nathaniel Wilson, Marguerite Hall, Donald Daly, Eddie Conroy, Herbie Winters, Harry Scott, Luella Hall, Lizzie Woodcock, Kathleen Bartlett, James Gibson, Algie Rockwell, Kensal Priest, Edith Gibson, Maurice Smith, Bruce Madden.

Geography—George Brooks, Maurice Madden, George Shorey, Bruce Madden, Thomas McKnight, Aubrey Gibson, Marion Leonard, Harry Scott, Bennie Clark, Pearl Grieve, Donald Daly, Herbie Winters, Lizzie Woodcock, Janet Crouch, Kensal Priest, Nathaniel Wilson, Harry Ruttan.

FORM I (SENIOR).

Grammar—Kathleen Cowan, Ray Gleeson, Freda Holmes, Vera Shorey, Eleanor Parks, Celia Vandervoort, Ella Schermerhorn, Nellie Mathewson, Charlie Ellis, Otta Sills, Laura File, Blake Lucas, Harold McGee, Leo Trimble, Ross

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINTLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50c

Arithmetic—Ethel Dean, Helen Eyvel, Herbert File, Tom Dillon, Laurence M. Wright, Ola Vanalstine, Lawrence E. Wright, Harold Cowan, Maggie McCaul, Irene Schoales, Frank Boyes, Gertie Sills.
Literature—Helen Eyvel, Gertie Sills, Sara Vanalstine, Harold Cowan, Abbie Hamilton, Willie Leonard, Mabel MacLean, Lillian Ungar, Gerald Loynes, Lawrence E. Wright, Irene Schoales, Lillian Bicknell.

Composition—Harold Martin, Lillian Ungar, Charlie Templeton, Garnet Talloch, Gladys Grange, Leone Lovst, Ernest Gibson, Lillian Bicknell, George Huffman.

Physics—Tom Dillon, Helen Eyvel, Willie Leonard, Laurence M. Wright, Harold Cowan, Mabel MacLean, Maggie McCaul, Ola Vanalstine, Ethel Dean, George Huffman, Charlie Templeton, Abbie Hamilton.

FORM IV.

Latin—Maggie Forrester, Oliver Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Harry Daly, Maud Loncks, Janet Preston.

if no store that looks after the working man as this store does. We are the first and foremost consignment department. A full case of just to hand direct from the Black Sateen Shirts at 50c, 75c, 1k to see our special at 50c. Blue ra strong, 50c. Oxford Shirts, rns, 50c. Black Twill Shirts, 5c. Black and White Striped forced front and back, 75c. Blue 50c and 75c each. Boys' Blue ack Sateens, sizes 12½ to 14. 50c.

beds.
 eoured several new pieces of tweeds necked patterns at less money than sale men. They were made to retail at a yard. While they last we sell ard.

Cravenette roof Coats.

newest and dressiest Ready-to-wear t. Can be worn both as a Rain Coat and Fall Overcoat. Made with a stylish having that full and graceful sweep and elegance. Oxford Grey with 0. Sage Green Color, \$10.00.



ICE.
 meeting of the Board of the License Commissioners, of the District of Adding will be held in the

**SPECTOR'S OFFICE,
 YARKER,
 —on—
 WEDNESDAY,
 d of APRIL, 1902**
 at 10 o'clock a. m.,

for consideration of applications for license for the year 1902-1903.
A. A. CONNOLLY,
 Chairman.

WARTMAN,
 Secretary of Board.
 r, April 7th, 1902.

NOTICE.
 a person applying for License for license year 1902-1903, for premises not licensed, is :

D. BERTRAM,
 for the premises at Parham.
 a number of Licenses issued last year 23
 a number of applications for Licenses red for the license year 1902-1903 is

F. S. WARTMAN,
 License Inspector.
 er, April 7th, 1902. 17b

cles.
 have the highest grade wheels and selling them at lower prices than can be obtained.
BOYLE & SON.

Miss Addie Oliver, daughter of Mr. William Oliver, of Lindsay, formerly of Napanee, was married at Lindsay, on Wednesday, April 9th, to Mr. Fred Parkins, who at one time was the electrician for the Electric Light Co here.
 The following ladies and gentlemen are quarantined in the brick house on Roblin's Hill, as they were in the Paisley House during the stay of the gentleman who was stricken with smallpox on Thursday of last week:—Mr. Williamson, Dan Whalen, Geo. Bastin, Ben Davey, Mr. Cox, David Powell, Neil McCarney, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glenn, Misses Ida Parks, Mary McCann, Mrs. McDonald and Miss Lloyd.
 Thos. Burley, of Deseronto, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Chas. Papineau left on Monday for Tweed, where he has secured a situation.
 Arch. Greer, of Watertown, N.Y., arrived in town on Tuesday to visit his brother, Charles, who is quite ill.
 Geo. Shibley spent Wednesday in Kingston.

Mrs. H. S. Stone, of Newburgh, spent Wednesday at the home of H. Meng, J.P.
 Mr. Fowler, of Amherst Island, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Annie Leonard, of Glenvale, returned home on Tuesday, after spending a week, the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Wartman.

E. Guy Howie, of Tilsonburg, has accepted a position as bicycle repairer with W. Normie, at the Napanee Bicycle Works.

A letter from J. A. Shibley, this week, states that he is holding his own fairly well.

Rev. Canon Burke has resigned the rectorship of St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, owing to advancing years.

Mrs. Hermans, of Adolphustown, is the guest of Chas. Parks this week.

Miss Frank Harrison has returned to town, after spending two weeks, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Allison, Deseronto.

J. T. Lemon, of Kaladar, made a business trip to Napanee last week.

Miss Alice Bell, of Collins Bay, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Grace Downey, daughter of Archie Downey, Sandhurst, arrived home from Chicago, on Monday to spend the summer.

DEATHS.
ANDERSON—At Marysville, on Wednesday, April 17, 1902, George Anderson, aged 62 years and 8 months.
LOUCKS—At Napanee, on Thursday, April 18, 1902, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Loucks.

Our expert optician A. F. Chinneck is always on hand testing eyes free and prescribing glasses only when needed. Call and see him, he will be pleased to test you free whether you buy or not.
F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

His Hope.
 "I hope," said the serious man, "that you haven't been betting on the races."
 "I hope so, too," said the young man with the red necktie and the restless eye. "I hope I will wake up tomorrow and find out that the whole thing was a wild dream. But there's no use hoping."

Be Sure You're Right.
 While it is true that there comes a tide in the affairs of men which, etc., there are so many people every year left stranded high and dry that some caution would seem to be needed about picking out your particular tide.

Sir Andrew Clark was accustomed to define old age as the period of life at which a man no longer adjusted himself to his environment.

**Children Cry for
 CASTORIA.**

ian, Donald Daly, Eddie Conroy, Herbie Winters, Harry Scott, Luella Hall, Lizzie Woodcock, Kathleen Bartlett, James Gibson, Algie Rockwell, Kensal Priest, Edith Gibson, Maurice Smith, Bruce Madden.
 Geography—George Brooks, Maurice Madden, George Shorey, Bruce Madden, Thomas McKnight, Aubrey Gibson, Marion Leonard, Harry Scott, Bennie Clark, Pearl Grieve, Donald Daly, Herbie Winters, Lizzie Woodcock, Janet Crouch, Kensal Priest, Nathaniel Wilson, Harry Ruttan.

FORM I (SENIOR).
 Grammar—Kathleen Cowan, Ray Gleeson; Freda Holmes, Vera Shorey, Eleanor Parks, Celia Vandervoort, Ella Sohermerborn, Nellie Matthews, Charlie Ellis, Otta Sills, Laura File, Blake Lucas, Harold McGreer, Leo Trimble, Ross Guess, Michael Ford, Ruby Barnhardt.
 Drawing—Blake Lucas, Bruce Gordon, Otta Sills, Bert Wells, Roy Smith, Michael Ford, Freda Holmes, Edwin File, Charlie Ford, Harold Baughan, Helen Spencer, Ruby Barnhardt, Eleanor Parks, Ross Guess, Gordon Minchinton, Donald Gerow.

Reading—Kathleen Cowan, Ray Gleeson, Charlie Ellis, Laura File, Eleanor Parks, Charlie Ford, Florence Ming, Celia Vandervoort, Gladys Grange, Roy Smith, Harry Meng, Freda Holmes, Helen Spencer, Michael Ford, Harold Baughan.
 Arithmetic—Byron Sherman, Harold Duffett, Ruby Barnhardt, Bert Wells, Otta Sills, Ross Guess, Harold McGreer, Laura File, Gordon Minchinton, Kathleen Cowan, Freda Holmes, Harry Meng, Celia Vandervoort, Vera Shorey, Willie Vandusen.

Book-Keeping—Byron Sherman, Harold Duffett, Eleanor Parks, Ray Gleeson, Bruce Gordon, Ruby Barnhardt, Ross Guess, Michael Ford, Kathleen Cowan, Gordon Minchinton, Harold Baughan, Otta Sills, Florence Ming, Charlie Ellis, Edwin File, George Shorey, Nellie Matthews, Laura File.

FORM II (JUNIOR).
 Geography—Grace Grange, Charlie Coxall, Roy Scott, Bessie Sherwood, James Lucas, Laura Anderson, Lillian Preston, Arthur Dafoe, Fred Wagar, Ethel Sobey, Stuart Connolly, Cora Madden.
 Reading—Bessie Sherwood, Fred Wagar, Stuart Shetler, Grace Grange, Lillian Preston, Mabel Mills, Margaret McIntyre, Ethel Hawley, Ralph Scott, George Mills, Cora Madden.
 Arithmetic—Ernest Brisco, Harry Dean, Clarence Denison, Sara Donovan, Stuart Shetler, Bessie Sherwood, Stuart Connolly, Edith Sobey, Fred Wagar, James Lucas.

Composition—Grace Grange, Bessie Sherwood, Charlie Gleeson, Rellison Hamby, Willie Allen, Ethel Hawley, Arthur Dafoe, Stuart Connolly, Lillian Preston, Mabel Mills, Fred Wagar, Cora Madden.
 French—Willie Allen, Grace Grange, Stuart Connolly, Bessie Sherwood, Bessie Lucas, Maggie McCaul, Charlie Coxall, Edith Hawley, Sara Donovan, Rellison Hamby, Mabel Mills, Fred Wagar.

FORM II (SENIOR).
 Literature—Florence Gibbard, Arthur Fraser, George Gibbard, Thorold Smith, Willie Anderson, Stanley Canniff, Luther Wagar, Henry Baker, Gordon Anderson.
 Geography—Gordon Anderson, Thorold Smith, Flossie Milligan, Pearl Ungar, Lillian Logie.

Composition—Luther Wagar, Florence Gibbard, W. Anderson, Lena Bartlett, Maud Anderson, James Logie, Ernest Madden.
 Reading—Maud Steacy, Lillian Logie, Florence Gibbard, Raymond Grooms, Ola Hoxey, Thorold Smith, James Logie, Maud Anderson, Harry Steacy.

Algebra—Flossie Milligan, James Logie, Lillian Logie, Luther Wagar, Lena Bartlett, Pearl Ungar, Ernest Madden, Henry Baker, Gordon Anderson, Willie Anderson.
 Arithmetic—James Logie, Stanley Canniff, George Gibbard, Ernest Madden, Henry Baker, Maud Anderson, Arthur Fraser, Luther Wagar, Flossie Milligan, Gordon Anderson.

FORM III.
 Latin—Helen Eyvel, Lillian Ungar, Bessie Price, Maggie Price, Ethel Dean, Mabel MacLean, Myrtle Stevens, Irene Schoales, Laurence M. Wright, Sara Vanalstine, Ola Vanalstine, Leone Loyst, Abbie Hamilton, Gertie Sills, Lawrence E. Wright.

Literature—Helen Eyvel, Gertie Sills, Sara Vanalstine, Harold Cowan, Abbie Hamilton, Willie Leonard, Mabel MacLean, Lillian Ungar, Gerald Loynes, Lawrence E. Wright, Lene Schoales, Lillian Bicknell.
 Composition—Harold Martin, Lillian Ungar, Charlie Templeton, Garnet Tulloch, Gladys Grange, Leone Loyst, Ernest Gibson, Lillian Bicknell, George Huffman.
 Physics—Tom Dillon, Helen Eyvel, Willie Leonard, Laurence M. Wright, Harold Cowan, Mabel MacLean, Maggie McCaul, Ola Vanalstine, Ethel Dean, George Huffman, Charlie Templeton, Abbie Hamilton.

FORM IV.
 Latin—Maggie Forrester, Oliver Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Harry Daly, Maud Loucks, Janet Preston.
 Trigonometry—Oliver Asselstine, Maud Loucks, Arthur Daly, Blanche Hawley, Elsie Eyvel, Grace Edwards, Arthur McGreer, Leah Webster.
 Chemistry—Arthur Daly, Harry Daly, Charles Bartlett, Maggie Forrester.
 Literature—Grace Edwards, Blanche Hawley, Oliver Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Leah Webster, Ethel Preston, Arthur Daly.

Composition—Elsie Eyvel, Oliver Asselstine, Grace Edwards, Maud Loucks, Blanche Hawley, Arthur McGreer, Ethel Preston, Carrie Scott, Leah Webster, Luella Schoales.
U. J. FLACH, Principal.

YOUR NEIGHBORS USE IT.

If you are not getting a fancy price for your butter from month to month, the fault is your own; you are not using the right kind of butter color. Your neighbors sell their butter to advantage because they use **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR."** Follow their example and your butter will prove more attractive in the future to expert buyers. Poor butter colors cannot make gilt edged butter.

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Dr. Bersen and Dr. Suring of the Berlin Meteorological Institute reached in a balloon ascent the highest altitude on record. They first went up to the height of 80,000 feet, losing consciousness for brief intervals. In spite of the risk they continued to ascend to 22,700 feet, when one of them became completely unconscious and could not be aroused. The other aeronaut, after making a great effort in opening the valve to descend, also became insensible, and neither of them recovered till the balloon dropped to 15,000 feet, at the end of an hour's time.

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CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER IX.

It was two months after the wedding—a November day, with the autumn leaves falling on the path outside, and inside, in Mr. Treawney's study, a bright fire burning in front of which he sat in his armchair, with a book he had been reading on his knee, while at his side, with her hand upon his shoulder, stood Letty—Letty, who had entered Paradise eight little weeks ago—with a look upon her poor young face such as one scarcely thinks the angels wear.

"My dear, you must really try to manage these things for yourself. I don't know how it is that you find such difficulty with them," he had just been saying—not angrily, but yet in a vexed tone—in answer to a foolish, sad little tale she had been telling him. She had come to him with her trouble, because she had no one to go to, "and because I am so afraid of doing wrong," she said. "Do you think you could tell me what to do?" she had been asking him wistfully. "When I find fault with anything she does, she is so insolent to me. Ought I to take no notice of it? or ought I to give her warning, and let her go away?"

She had been making this sad little appeal to him, and for answer he had only given her those words that he had written above—"Really, Letty, you must try to manage these matters for yourself." What did he know about them? What help could he give her with them? Must she not learn her woman's business as other women did?

The obstreperous servant vanished, and a new maid succeeded her, but peace with this new advent did not return to Letty.

"I shall never be able to manage them. They all know what I have seen, and despise me," the poor thing had begun to say sadly to herself.

If she could only fit herself into her new position, and make other people respect her in it! But, alas! she could not. She could not help it that she almost offered herself as a prey to her servants, by her deprecating humility irresistibly tempting them to tyrannize over her. Dull Susan went on stupidly from month to month, and rendered her a sort of rough obedience, but by the time he had been married for half a year from no other servant had she even so much as this.

It was perhaps only natural that her husband should never fully understand how heavily the little daily troubles of her life pressed on her—how the small vexations of each day weighed on her till she felt overwhelmed by them. To him—who had not to bear them—they seemed so triflingly small that her distress over him aroused in him—at any rate, at first—a feeling almost of contempt. To a man occupied in studying the Greek tragedies, must not the poor comedy of Letty, feebly and ineffectually struggling to govern her household, have seemed inconceivably small and mean? Mr. Treawney liked to have his dinner properly cooked, he liked his shirts to be well ironed, his boots to be well blacked; but, must there not be something strangely wanting in a woman who could not secure that these trifles should be accomplished without disturbance to her husband or heart-reach to herself? Was she in truth fulfilling the object of her existence?

troubled because her friends were few—why, how could that vex her?—what friend did she want except her husband?

But yet one thing, of which she did not tell her husband, and which he never thought of, did often grieve her. It was true that he was the only friend she cared to have, yet none the less did it disturb her that her own former acquaintances (as she found out soon that they did) should regard her scornfully, and resent her removal to a higher place in the social scale by small insults or taunts that she herself was often keenly conscious of, and that were hard to bear. Did she not know, when she went down to the village, that faces which had been formerly friendly to her looked coldly on her now? She used, in her timid way, to speak still to the people she had always known, but yet she was well aware that she spoke awkwardly, and that they, on their side, with only a few exceptions, were suspicious and resentful. It was all quite inevitable. We cannot leave our own class for a higher, and expect that our own class will speak well of us and rejoice in our ascent: human nature, for the most part, is unhappily not made that way. The villagers looked upon Letty as a renegade from their ranks, and with petty malice sneered at and depreciated her. How ill a few of them spoke of her she, fortunately for herself, never knew: the slander that had been raised against her before her marriage, and that her marriage failed wholly to silence—of that she happily remained utterly ignorant and unsuspecting; but even without knowing that, there was enough in the changed and half contemptuous manner of the people who had seemed formerly to have a liking for her to make Letty shy of going amongst them, and equally awkward whether she tried to treat them as friends or strangers.

Certainly, in the little world around her, she had not made her position the easier or the pleasanter by marrying Mr. Treawney. Her happiness as his wife—that blessedness that she had bartered every thing else to gain—ought to have been very perfect to make up to her for all the small frets and disappointments and difficulties of her daily life.

But, unhappily, it was not so complete as to make all these other things seem like nothing. At first, when she was married, she used to feel that simply to sit beside her husband—to breathe the same air with him—to hear his voice, and see his face, and know that only death need part her from him—was heaven to Letty; no greater happiness seemed possible to her to conceive of; in those first days she thought she was the most blessed woman upon earth.

How kind he was to her! He would keep her half the day beside him in his study, telling her he liked to have her with him; he would draw her to his side sometimes and caress her; he would praise her prettiness; he would talk often to her, tenderly and half playfully, as a man might to a child. And for a little while she was satisfied, and, as I said, thought she had reached heaven.

But, alas! that as knowledge increases desire increases too—that familiarity with the thing we think

leaning over his shoulder, looking at a book that he was reading, and trying herself to read a few sentences of it. It was only an English book, but it almost might have been written in Greek for any meaning that the words she read conveyed to her, and for a minute she stood vainly trying to comprehend them, and then with a sigh she suddenly put her cheek to his.

"I wish I could understand the things you care for!" she said, with a sigh and a sad yearning.

"There is no need for you to do that, Letty," he answered, gently. He put his hand with a slight caress upon her hair; after a moment he laughed at her. He either did not perceive her longing, or he had no sympathy with it.

Perhaps, indeed, he on his part was never conscious of any special want in her, nor ever felt a desire to make his wife in any high sense a companion to himself. He had lived too long alone to feel the need of intimate companionship; he had kept his thoughts in his own heart for too many years to feel a wish to share them either with Letty or another. His wife was to him something to be fond of, tenderly and protectively, to caress, to turn to for relaxation in an idle hour. Such love as he had time to give he gave to her; but love to him made but a small part—but a kind of outside, irrelevant, unimportant portion—of the business, or even the pleasure, of his life.

And Letty had to learn this, through these quiet, half sad, half happy winter days; to learn that she longed to be something to him that she should never be; that he could live without her—that he could live and forget her—that he could live and hardly miss her.

(To Be Continued).

AN HOUR WITH UNCLE SAM

HOW THE BUSY YANKEE SPENDS THE DAY.

Some Interesting Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Doings.

Explosions have killed 172 persons in Chicago in ten years.

A thousand Mormons are going from Utah to settle in Alberta.

Gasoline hand-cars are giving satisfactory service on western railways.

Prismatic Lake, in the Yellowstone National Park, is the largest body of hot water in the world.

During the year half a million Oregon salmon eggs were sent to New Zealand and successfully hatched.

Christian C. Nelson, with many alcazes and from three to thirteen wives, is in jail at St. Joseph, Mo.

Reciprocity with Canada is becoming an insistent question in the United States, particularly in New England.

By the use of a process invented at Bridgeport, Conn., wooden doors are being electroplated with copper or brass.

Seventy-five telephone girls in Kansas struck and forced the reinstatement of their chief operator, who had been discharged.

The highest of the noted health resorts in California are the J. and 9,000 feet.

The spring exodus to Europe has already set in, and the steamers to leave this week will carry an immense number of passengers.

The new Hotel Astor, on Long Acre square, New York city, is to contain many novelties, one of which is an automatic dish remover.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit of Dr. Parker's City Temple, London.

ON THE FARM.

HORSE BREEDING FOR PROFIT

Every business seems to have times of prosperity, and its times of adversity. For a number of years Canadian horses met with a real sale at good prices, and then all once came a period during which even the best were scarcely salable and inferior stock could hardly be given away. This state of things was due largely to over production, the indiscriminate breeding of suitable animals and the substitution of electric for horse power street cars. The result was that the majority of farmers gave up the breeding of horses, and many of those who continued in the business became careless in regard to the sort of sires they used. The importation of high-class stallions almost ceased, and the trade became generally demoralized. During the past two or three years, business has been gradually reviving. The scarcity of good horses, due to the cessation in breeding, caused a rise in prices, and the requirements of the Army in South Africa increased the demand. While this increased demand has affected all classes of horses to a certain extent, there are some classes that are much more profitable than others for breeders to raise. The first question for the breeder to decide is what sort of horse will bring him in the best returns. Success in the breeding of live stock must be measured by the actual value of the products, and the profits that may be derived from them.

THE DRAFT HORSE

It is undoubtedly the most profitable sort that the farmer can breed. Go heavy horses weighing from 1500 upwards, and of good quality, are likely to meet with ready sale for some time to come. By breeding a good mare to a heavy Clydesdale or Shetland stallion, a farmer is reasonably sure of securing a colt, that at five years old, will bring him not less than \$125. Besides this there is less risk of a heavy colt getting blemished. A blemished colt of the light breeds, cannot be sold except at a sacrifice; whereas on a horse employed at slow work such as teaming, a blemish is not such a disadvantage. Moreover, if the blemish is pronounced, the farmer will still have a good useful animal for his own farm work, and in the case of a mare, he can profitably use her in breeding, if the defect is not hereditary. The active, upstanding Clydesdale type, such as is found in the Highlands of Scotland, is, in opinion, the most suitable horse for the general farmer to raise. The horses are tractable, and easily broken, and while awaiting sale can be readily used for any sort of farm work, thus paying for the keep, which the fancy horses rarely do.

Carriage and saddle horses of the best type will always sell for good prices, both in the United States and Great Britain. We often hear of the high prices paid for a fine carriage team or a hunter, but of course the farmer does not get prices like these. They are only got after weeks and perhaps months of training and fitting in the hands of dealers. The farmer seldom has the time and the necessary knowledge of training and "fixing up" to produce the finished article. Still, the dealer, as a rule, pays the breeder a fair price, and so long as he does it will pay to raise such horses. The best carriage horses are sired by Thoroughbred stallions, and

primarily small that her distress over them aroused in him—at any rate, at times—a feeling almost of contempt. To a man occupied in studying the Greek tragedians, must not the poor tragedy of Letty, feebly and ineffectually struggling to govern her household, have seemed inconceivably small and mean? Mr. Trelawney liked to have his dinner properly cooked, he liked his shirts to be well ironed, his boots to be well blacked; but must there not be something strangely wanting in a woman who could not secure that these trifles should be accomplished without disturbance to her husband or heartbreak to herself? Was she in truth fulfilling the object of her existence at all, if she failed to secure their easy accomplishment? Mr. Trelawney, up to the time of his marriage, had never known what small domestic troubles meant; between his mother and Mrs. Markham his house had always been peacefully and uneventfully ordered; it was scarcely likely that he should have much sympathy with the troubles that Letty's shyness and inexperience and peculiar position brought upon her, or be able to understand why she could not fit in the work in which tens of thousands of other women succeeded.

"I suppose we shall have to go and call on the Trelawneys," the vicar's wife had said to her husband, rather with the air of a martyr, after Letty was married, and in her character of bride had appeared at church. "I don't believe anybody else will take the least notice of her; but, still, I must go and see her, I suppose."

And so one autumn day she had gone, and had condescendingly sat in Letty's drawing-room, and talked to her, carefully suiting her conversation to her own ideas of Letty's intellect and culture, for half an hour. Mr. Gibson's wife had called on Letty too, and Miss Watson had been very kind and friendly to her; but these were the only visitors that the young wife had had. No others of those who had been friends or acquaintances of Mr. Trelawney had sought to make her acquaintance.

Perhaps Letty was unconscious of the omission, knowing too little of the ways of the world, and thinking too lowly of her own claims upon it, to be aware that any slight was being shown her; but of course her husband understood it, and though before his marriage he had expressed himself to Mrs. Markham as rather scornfully indifferent to the opinion his neighbors might form of his wife, he noticed their neglect of her now, and in heart winced at it. Who likes it to be brought home to him that he has done what other men would not do? Perhaps few men could be less dependent than Mr. Trelawney was upon the sympathy of those amongst whom he lived, and yet, unexpectedly to himself—this evidence that his neighbors gave of their condemnation of his marriage stung him.

"We have not many friends, Letty. Shall you be able to get on with so few?" he said to her one day; and when he asked that question, she, in her glad pride, laughed.

"Do you think I want anybody but you?" she answered.

This was a month or two after their marriage. She had begun to learn by that time that to have become Mr. Trelawney's wife was not to have been made invulnerable to every sort of human trouble, but she was often still supremely happy, and the fair face warmed into a flush of joy as she made her reply to him. What did that outside world matter to her, if only he cared for her—and if those two elements of discord in her kitchen kept the peace? They troubled her—that pair of damselfs over whom she had to keep an eye that trembled while it watched them, but as for being

impossible to her to conceive in those first days she thought she was the most blessed woman upon earth.

How kind he was to her! He would keep her half the day beside him in his study, telling her he liked to have her with him; he would draw her to his side sometimes and caress her; he would praise her prettiness; he would talk often to her, tenderly and half playfully, as a man might to a child. And for a little while she was satisfied, and, as I said, thought she had reached heaven.

But, alas! that as knowledge increases desire increases too—that familiarity with the thing we think perfect for a little while ends by revealing the flaws in it! As these happy days passed on, what was it that first caused "the little rift within the lute?" Perhaps only some unintentional look or word—some sign, when he had meant to give no such sign, that he had forgotten her! For, in truth, what was she but some slight thing to amuse and, perhaps, in a way, adorn his outer life? She was so loving and grateful to him that he had grown fond of petting her; he liked to have her near him; in his idle moments the innocent tenderness of her ways pleased him; but had he not a world of his own apart from her, and thoughts and hopes into which he never let her enter?

She did not realize it at first; she was too happy to perceive that he used her only for relaxation and amusement; in her glad self-deception she thought for a little while that she was sharing his life. She knew too little to dream that the woman who should do that must be another kind of woman from what she was.

Alas, poor Letty! For about a month she lived under the sweet delusion that she was sufficient for her husband, and that she made him happy. And then somehow, as I said—chilly and vaguely—the first doubts began to come. One day, when he had been standing alone, leaning over the mantel-shelf, and looking into the fire with his brows bent, she went to him after a time in her shy, tender way, and stole her hand into his arm.

"What is it, Letty?" he said, when she did this—not encouragingly, but rather in a tone as if she interrupted him.

"Oh, nothing—I only came—" she began timidly.

"Well—not just now, dear. I am thinking. Go away for a little," he said gently, and she went away; but the rebuff, slight as it had been, had made a lump come into her throat.

It was not that she was exacting, but the little unexpected repulse struck her almost like a blow. Half an hour afterwards he came to where she was sitting, and began with her to watch some robins that were picking up crumbs that she had set for them, and to talk about them to her; but to the thing of which he had been thinking he made no reference. It was part of that inner world of his, across whose threshold she had not passed—whose existence she was only beginning to dimly recognize; and he kept it—and, with it, how many other thoughts?—as matters in which she had neither part nor lot.

It was all inevitable, and yet, as time went on how hard to bear! Not that from first to last she ever resented it that he kept the inner door of his mind and heart shut against her; she was too gentle to resent anything he might choose to do; but as the months went on, and the eyes so happily closed at open to the truth, the iron entered her soul none the less for that.

Once, and once only, she said to him, with a sense of weary longing, "I wish I could understand the things you care for!" She had been

was struck and forced the reinstatement of their chief operator, who had been discharged.

The highest of the noted health resorts in California are the Jacinto mountains, at elevations of 7,000 and 9,000 feet.

The spring exodus to Europe has already set in, and the steamers to leave this week will carry an immense number of passengers.

The new Hotel Astor, on Long Acre square, New York city, is to contain many novelties, one of which is an automatic dish remover.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit of Dr. Parker's City Temple, London, during a part of the coming summer.

The will of George H. Littlefield, of Pawtucket, R.I., bequeaths sums estimated at \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 to Brown University, of Providence.

It is estimated that there are one million people in Chicago who never go to church. This means more than half of the population of the city.

Seven members of the present United States Congress are Canadians. Six of them were born in Ontario and the seventh in Nova Scotia.

There are 10,000 men engaged in fishing on the Great Lakes, and the total capital invested is \$6,600,000. The number of vessels engaged is 208 and of small boats 3,300.

Duluth is a peculiar city. Its population is about 70,000, yet the length of the incorporated town along the lake front is 28 miles. Its width ranges from one to two miles.

The new method of cultivating tobacco in Connecticut by enclosing the fields entirely with cheesecloth covering costs \$250 an acre, but the tobacco thus raised sells for more than twice as much per pound as that grown outside.

The annual appropriation for the expenses of the President's office, including the President's salary, compensation for his clerks and secretaries, the furnishings of the White House and the maintenance of the grounds is less than \$300,000 a year.

John D. Rockefeller began to earn money when he was six years old. His father offered him a fee of one cent for every fence post in need of repairs, that the boy could find on the big country place near Cleveland, O. His first day's work netted him 13 cents.

The building for the textile arts at the Louisville Purchase Exposition will have two fronts with Corinthian columns and portals indicated by advanced columns and groups of statuary above the level of the roof. The front runs 525 feet along the main thoroughfare of the Exposition.

Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall, president of Union Theological Seminary, and his family sailed for London recently. He has been appointed Haskell lecturer in India by the Chicago University, and after spending three months at Oxford he will go to India to deliver the lectures. He will also lecture in Japan.

There are now about 150 vacancies in the grade on ensign in the navy, which number will be reduced by about forty when the senior class at the naval academy graduates in June. It will probably take four or five years to fill up all the vacancies under the present arrangement, by which the number of cadets can be increased.

Ireland pays only £2,200,000 a year towards Imperial expenditure, while Scotland, with a very slightly larger population, pays almost £10,000,000.

The living species of animals now tabulated number 366,000 distinct species; but hundreds of fresh species—especially of insects—are being added yearly to this list.

Carriage and saddle horses of best type will always sell for good prices, both in the United States and Great Britain. We often find the high prices paid for a carriage team or a hunter, but of course the farmer does not get quite like these. They are only good a few weeks and perhaps months of training and fitting in the hands of drivers. The farmer seldom has the time and the necessary knowledge for training and "fixing up" to produce the finished article. Still, the driver, as a rule, pays the breeder a fair price, and so long as he does it will pay to raise such horses. The best carriage horses are sired Thoroughbred, Hackney, and occasionally by Coach and Standard bred Stallions. The thoroughbred produces the best style of carriage horses, when the mares have sufficient size, and good quality.

MILITARY HORSES

There have lately been very much in demand, but there is some doubt as to the permanency of this market, at prices which will prove profitable to producers. Formerly there were only two classes of horses purchased by Great Britain for military purposes, viz.:—those for cavalry, those for artillery. Now, however, there is a third class for mounted infantry. This is the lightest of the three, the animals ranging in height from 11.1 to 15.1 ha. Cavalry horses must measure 15.1½ hands to 15.3½ hands, and artillery horses from 15.2 to 16 ha. Major Dent, who has purchased most of the Canadian horses in South Africa, gives the following description of the necessary qualifications:—"The stamp of horse required for artillery purposes is a blend of sort of horse, with as much bone and bone as possible. The cavalry horse is of a lighter type, with shoulders, loin and neck. Mounted Infantry cobs are miniature horses. The best stamp I have seen across is the French Canadian, only fault in their case being a shortness of rein, (neck). The type of horses, for whatever branch of the service required, should be that of the English Hunter, short legs, short cannon bone, shoulders, backrib and loins, and more breeding combined strength the better. What I think are most needed to produce this are good thoroughbred sires, over 16 hands, compact horses, plenty of bone and action."

It is highly desirable that, but the best class of registered lions be used. There are far many inferior horses in the country now, and if our farmers breed grade, or cheap purebred stallions no improvement will be possible. big, sound, active Clydesdale probably give the best results heavy mares, and the thoroughbred on good strong mares of the light sort. Mares with considerable blood are most desirable for breeding to a Hackney or Coach Stallion.

Finally it is of the greatest importance that the foal shall be fed, as the best of breeding avail little, if the young animal allowed to suffer for lack of feed care. Good breeding and good ironing must go hand in hand, if a success is to be made of the business horse breeding.

F. W. Hodson,
Live Stock Commission

GOOD LITTER OF PIGS.

Caring for brood sows and manner of feeding them to obtain best results are important questions. A great deal depends on the care treatment the brood sow receives while carrying her pigs. She needs plenty of sunshine and outdoor exercise during the day and a nice place under shelter at night.

ON THE FARM.

E BREEDING FOR PROFIT.

Business seems to have its of prosperity, and its times of it. For a number of years I have met with a ready market for good horses, and then all at once a period during which even the best were scarcely saleable. Inferior stock could hardly be away. This state of things is largely due to over production, indiscriminate breeding of unselected animals and the substitution of electric for horse power on farms. The result was that the type of farmers gave up the raising of horses, and many of those who continued in the business, were careless in regard to the sires they used. The importation of high-class stallions ceased, and the trade became financially demoralized. During the two or three years, business has gradually reviving. The scarcity of good horses, due to the cessation of breeding, caused a rise in price, and the requirements of the market in South Africa increased the demand. While this increased demand has affected all classes of horses to a certain extent, there are classes that are much more valuable than others for breeders to the first question for the breeder to decide is what sort of horse will bring him in the best return. Success in the breeding of horses must be measured by the value of the products, and the profit that may be derived therefrom.

THE DRAFT HORSE

Undoubtedly the most profitable horse that the farmer can breed. Good horses weighing from 1500 upwards, and of good quality, are like a mine with ready sale for some time to come. By breeding a good heavy Clydesdale or Shire horse, a farmer is reasonably sure of getting a colt, that at five years will bring him not less than £100. Besides this there is less risk in breeding a heavy colt getting a blemished colt of the lighter type, cannot be sold except at a low price, whereas on a horse bred at slow work such as teaming a blemish is not such a disadvantage. Moreover, if the blemish is pronounced, the farmer will still have a useful animal for his own work, and in the case of a horse he can profitably use her for breeding, if the defect is not hereditary. The active, upstanding Clydesdale type, such as is found in the lands of Scotland, is, in my opinion, the most suitable horse for general farming to raise. These horses are tractable, and easily managed, and while awaiting sale can be readily used for any sort of work, thus paying for their keep. The fancy horses rarely bring a high price, and the type will always sell for good prices, both in the United States and Great Britain. We often hear of a high price paid for a fine age team or a hunter, but if the farmer does not get prices for these. They are only got after several months of training and fitting in the hands of dealer. The farmer seldom has the time or the necessary knowledge of horse raising and "fixing up" to produce finished article. Still, the dealer's rule, pays the breeder a price, and so long as he does it, he will pay to raise such horses. The

letting the brood sows run in the same lot with colts or horses, or in the same barnyard. Do not give them the opportunity to go from one field to another by jumping over broken fences or crawling through narrow openings. Give them a place where they can root to their heart's content. It is good exercise, they enjoy it, and it is in keeping with their nature.

In addition to good care and kind treatment, the feed must be looked after carefully. Throughout the western and middle states hogs are being fed largely on corn, which supplies in excess starch—a heat and fat-producing material. At the same time corn is deficient in protein, the flesh, bone, muscle and strength producing material. When feeding corn alone food is not supplied to all parts of the animal system uniformly; in other words, the ration is not properly balanced. The excess of starch produces too much fat and keeps the sow's blood in a feverish condition. Animal life, before birth, derives its nourishment from the blood, and if by improper feeding the brood sow's blood is not in good condition it will reflect in the size and strength of the pigs at birth. The litter will probably be small in number and the pigs sickly and runty.

To balance a ration simply means to stop feeding an excess of starch, and feed more of protein, the strength, flesh, bone and muscle-producing material. How can protein be best secured? There are several conditions to be considered. It must be remembered that protein in feed has two forms—digestible and indigestible. The corn concentrated feeds contain a large percentage of protein and the results obtained in practical feeding tests show that the protein in these products is almost wholly digestible.

Protein can also be obtained in cottonseed meal, but it is very dangerous to feed this product to hogs, particularly to brood sows. It contains a large percentage of indigestible protein that is of no value for feeding purposes, and in addition to this cottonseed meal contains elements of a very dangerous character. Buffalo gluten feed and germ oil meal fed in equal quantities with corn in the form of slop are meeting with favor among hog men. They can be fed with absolute safety; they balance the ration and are sold at prices that enable the farmers to feed them at a profit.

THE PAY.

Chickens are a trouble and a nuisance, we all admit that; it is a bother to look after a penful of pigs, to roam the fields after the young turkeys, to try to keep the calves within bounds; and it is only when we do away with the trouble and nuisance and bother for a season that we realize to the full their value. Two or three hundred chickens under foot are apt to try one's patience, but those same two or three hundred chickens, grown large and plump, adding to the family market output, the egg producing force of the farm hens, meet what would otherwise be many vexing items of expense. The turkeys bring their reward from Thanksgiving and Christmas, and, besides bountiful feasts, yield the farmer's wife ready money which she finds very convenient, and which causes her to forget wearisome journeys to search for stolen nests and to check roving propensities. And so with the pigs and calves and many other things which may seem a nuisance and bother. They are vital parts of the complex necessities of farm life: part of the cheerful, changing work which is so inviting to every energetic person who loves the country. A farm

CHURCH AND WORKINGMAN

AN EXCELLENT PAPER ON A TIMELY TOPIC.

Workingmen Are Driven Away by Our Gorgeous Present-Day Churches.

The following excellent article was written by Mr. W. H. Banfield, a workingman of Toronto, and as it is on a subject of vast importance to the people of this country, we are sure it will be read with a great deal of interest:—

First—The wealth of the Church. Second—The location of the Church and the workingman. Third—The poverty of the workingman; and, lastly, a word to the workingman.

It is a social problem, the study of which has engrossed the best thoughts of the last century. The Church contains the controlling interest of the wealth of the civilized world to-day. Wealth is power, and when power is used only that the man who wields it may get for himself more power, there is danger. In this grim determination to get more wealth the man lives, and moves, and has his being. He covets more, which God expressly condemned. Money breeds idolatry. It's the first ten thousand that costs, get that by foul means or fair, but get it, and then the thousands will roll up to be rich; and then to be just a little richer, and then to be among the richest. "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be unpunished." But the misuse of wealth among professedly Christian people is, after all, the greatest peril that threatens our land. God has so ordered the social life of our race that man cannot make the most of his own power of mind, heart, and will unless he employs these powers in the service of his fellowmen.

There still lurks in the minds of many a confused feeling that if a man has inherited wealth, or has early accumulated it, he is by this means made free from the law of service, and may live henceforth a useful or useless life, as he pleases, no one having the right to call him to account for it: Not so. No man may put off the law of God.

If a poor man applies to you for assistance you brand him at once as unworthy if it can be said of him "he never does a stroke of work." Does the accident of having money in the bank make it any less disgraceful for a man to have it truly said of him "he never does a stroke of work"? If he has health and strength and does not work with brain or hand for his fellows, he has no more right among honest men than has the able-bodied tramp. In the social organism he is as truly a pauper as the man who is fed and clothed from the poor tax. Just as truly as teacher and preacher are under economic law, and are bound to pay their debts and support their families, just so truly are wealthy men under moral and spiritual law, and under obligation to win and use their wealth with a constant regard for the moral and spiritual welfare of their community and race.

He is the rich man in whom other people are rich. There is a growing disposition on the part of some to recognize this truth by building public missions and music halls. These will tend to make the lives of workingmen richer in mind, body and soul. What a difference in power to produce value between the dollar you spend to add to your dinner a dish of fruit out of season, and the dollar you put into a book on the relationship between the Church and the workingman in one of our Sunday school libraries.

THE LOCATION OF THE CHURCH

With regard to the location of our churches, just as soon as a district

WILL OF CECIL RHODES

HIS TOMB WILL BE CUT IN A SOLID ROCK.

Scholarships to Bring Americans Into Closer Relations With Britain.

The will of Cecil Rhodes provides for the establishment of colonial scholarships, as previously announced, and two American scholarships to each of the present States and Territories of the United States.

The will of Mr. Rhodes also provides for five scholarships for students of German birth at Oxford, to be nominated by Emperor William, and, commenting on the bequest, Mr. Rhodes, in a codicil said:

"For a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest tie."

All the Rhodes scholarships, American, Colonial, and German, are at Oxford.

AT HIS TOMB.

Mr. Rhodes' will is a remarkable and voluminous document. It was executed in 1899. There is a codicil attached on the day of the deceased's last departure from England, and another leaves £4,000 yearly to keep up the spot in the Matopopo Hills where the body is to be buried. The will further directs that a railroad extension be made into the Matopopo Hills, so that visitors may go there at the week's end to inspect the majesty and glory of their surroundings.

Mr. Rhodes explicitly says he is to be buried in an aperture cut in the solid rock, surmounted by a brass tablet, bearing the words:

"Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes."

No one else is to be buried there who has not deserved well of his country.

TO TEACH FARMING.

Mr. Rhodes bequeaths all his landed property at Bulwer and Salisbury (both in Matabeleland) to trustees, whom he directs to cultivate the land for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia. His celebrated country place at Groot Schuur (not far from Cape Town) Mr. Rhodes leaves as a residence for the "Prime Minister of the Federal Government of South Africa, with £1,000 yearly for its maintenance.

Mr. Rhodes divides the £100,000 bequeathed to Oriel College into several funds, indicating concisely how he wishes them to be applied, and adds this characteristic sentence:

"And, finally, as college authorities live secluded from the world, and so are like children as to commercial matters, I would advise them to consult my trustees regarding the investment of these various funds, so far as they would receive great help and assistance from such advice."

TO TEACH UNCLE SAM.

Regarding the American scholarships, Mr. Rhodes says:

"Whereas I desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from a union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States who will benefit by these scholarships an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; but, without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth."

The will provides that the executors may, at their discretion delay establishing any territorial scholarships until such time as they may think fit, but it provides also that the territorial scholarships once established shall not lapse upon the admission of the territory to state-

age and saddle horses of the type will always sell for good both in the United States and Britain. We often hear high prices paid for a fine team or a hunter, but of the farmer does not get prices. They are only got after and perhaps months of training fitting in the hands of the farmer seldom has the time the necessary knowledge of and "fixing up" to produce a finished article. Still, the deal-a rule, pays the breeder a price, and so long as he does it, pay to raise such horses. The carriage horses are sired by thoroughbred Hackney, and occasionally by Coach and Standard Stallions. The thoroughbred is the best style of carriage horse, when the mares are sufficient, and good quality.

MILITARY HORSES.

There is very much in debate but there is some doubt as to the permanency of this market, at present will prove profitable to the breeders. Formerly there were only two classes of horses purchased from Britain for military purposes—those for cavalry and for artillery. Now, however, there is a third class for mounted rifles. This is the lightest class of horses, the animals ranging in weight from 11.1 to 15.1 hands. The horses must measure from hands to 15.3 hands, and ar-horses from 15.2 to 16 hands.

Dent, who has purchased a number of the Canadian horses for Africa, gives the following description of the necessary qualifications—"The stamp of horse required for artillery purposes is a blocky horse, with as much breeding as possible. The cavalry horse is of a lighter type, with good legs, loin and neck. The mounted infantry cobs are miniature horses. The best stamp I have come across is the French Canadian, the fault in their case being often weakness of rein, (neck). The carriage horses, for whatever branch of service required, should be of the English Hunter, with legs, short cannon bone, good legs, backrib and loins, and the breeding combined with the better. What I think most needed to produce this type of thoroughbred sires, not 16 hands, compact horses with bone and action."

It is highly desirable that none of the best class of registered stallions be used. There are far too many inferior horses in the country and if our farmers breed to inferior or cheap purebred stallions, improvement will be possible. The sound, active Clydesdale will give the best results on mares, and the thoroughbred or strong mares of the lighter. Mares with considerable warm are most desirable for breeding Hackney or Coach Stallion. It is of the greatest importance that the foal shall be well as the best of breeding will little, if the young animal is not to suffer for lack of feed and good breeding and good feed must go hand in hand, if a success is to be made of the business of breeding.

F. W. Hodson,
Live Stock Commissioner.

FOOD LITTER OF PIGS.

Feeding for brood sows and the care of feeding them to obtain the best results are important questions, at least depends on the care and management the brood sow receives carrying her pigs. She needs a lot of sunshine and outdoor exercising the day and a nice warm under shelter at night. Avoid

would otherwise be many vexing items of expense. The turkeys bring their reward from Thanksgiving and Christmas, and, besides bountiful feasts, yield the farmer's wife ready money which she finds very convenient, and which causes her to forget wearisome journeys to search for stolen nests and to check roving propensities. And so with the pigs and calves and many other things which may seem a nuisance and bother. They are vital parts of the complex necessities of farm life: part of the cheerful, changing work which is so inviting to every energetic person who loves the country. A farm without chickens or pigs or turkeys or calves or colts would be a poor excuse of a farm indeed, and not less so to the young people than to the farm income.

WHEN HE FELL IN LOVE.

"Joseph," said Mrs. Hunkerly, "I want you to tell me truly when you first began to love me."

"It was at the ball the Upper-towns gave," she replied.

"Ah, yes," she sighed. "I remember it well. What a fine time we had there! How lovely the music sounded as we floated round, and how delightful everything in the world seemed to be. Do you know that I first began to really and truly love you that same night?"

"I thought you did, darling," he answered.

"Yes," she went on, "I couldn't help thinking how much handsomer you were than any of the other men, and how noble you seemed. Tell me, dearest, what you remember best about me as I appeared that night. Was it the dress I wore that made you fall in love with me, or did you happen to discover then that I was beautiful?"

"I don't remember what kind of a dress you had on," he answered, "and I had discovered long before that you were beautiful. But you were so hoarse that night you couldn't talk."

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

The sympathetic ladies who were visiting the prison were deeply impressed by the good-looking young man in one of the cells.

"You do not look like a guilty man," said the boldest of them, as she stepped up to his cell, "but the warden tells me that you already have been convicted. To what, may I ask, do you attribute your—your—misfortune?"

"To my early training when a child," he replied.

"Poor fellow!" she said, sympathetically. "How much ignorant and careless parents have to answer for in this world! What particular feature of your early training do you think had the effect of bringing you here?"

"Learning to write."

"She was still wondering what the poor fellow could mean when the warden suggested:—

"He's up for forgery, you know."

Wealthy Widower (to daughter)—"My dear, I—ahem—I have concluded to marry again, and the bride will be Miss De Sweet. To be sure, there is some difference in our ages, but—er—as she is so young, she will be fond of society, you know, and will greatly enjoy going out with you." Daughter (respectfully)—"Well, I'll chaperon her."

"I suppose," said the physician, smiling, and trying to appear witty while feeling the pulse of a lady patient—"I suppose you consider me an old humbug?" "Why, doctor," replied the lady, "I had no idea you could ascertain a woman's thoughts by merely feeling her pulse."

He is the rich man in whom other people are rich. There is a growing disposition on the part of some to recognize this truth by building public missions and music halls. These will tend to make the lives of workmen richer in mind, body and soul. What a difference in power to produce value between the dollar you spend to add to your dinner a dish of fruit out of season, and the dollar you put into a book on the relationship between the Church and the workman in one of our Sunday school libraries.

THE LOCATION OF THE CHURCH.

With regard to the location of our churches, just as soon as a district becomes known as a poor district the Church moves out. They follow the lines of wealth and culture, and build magnificent tabernacles, while the poor class are left without a church, or, as it seems to me about as bad, churches that are specially and professedly only for the poor. I doubt very much the charity that makes a school for poor children and calls it such; and I also doubt the charity that builds a million-dollar church and a thousand-dollar chapel for the poor and calls it a "mission chapel." It is one thing for a man to build a chapel for the poor and a very different one to put himself in the midst of the enterprise and go there on a level with the poor man.

Then I want you to notice how the workman views the costliness of our modern church establishments. He sees that here is a building that cost \$100,000, with a minister at \$4,000 per year, a choir that costs \$2,000 a year, and a sexton \$1,000 per year. In other words he sees that the church is a Pullman palace car, or, rather, an express train limited, composed of Pullman cars, and knows perfectly well he is neither expected nor wanted there.

We talk about the pride of poverty. I would like to know whether it is wholly an ignoble instinct that makes a man hesitate to intrude into the pew of another man, in a costly church establishment, in which he cannot bear his proportion of the church expenses. If you were a workman you would feel the same way.

POVERTY OF THE WORKINGMAN.

This lack of sympathy between rich and poor, creates a feeling (however unjust) in the mind of the workman that the higher classes are entirely indifferent to his needs, and it comes to pass that this blinded Samson (the workman) finds his locks growing, and the eyes of his understanding being enlightened and if society is not careful he will get his arms around the pillars of the commonwealth and bring the whole fabric down in ruins.

In conclusion, I would say the greatest work which Christian wealth can do for the workman is to bring them one and all under the sway of the supreme personality of the Lord Jesus Christ. There must be contact, and it must be sympathetic contact. A kid glove is a non-conductor; unless you come in contact with a workman on his own plane it will not answer.

Lastly, a word to my brother-workman. Many have an idea that they are oppressed, but do not stop to enquire why. If everyone would try his or her level best to elevate themselves, or make themselves indispensable in a certain capacity, much of the cry of oppression would cease. Nature gives to every creature a weapon with which to fight his battles. Find out, my brother, just what yours is, and develop it, and I assure you, if you use it to good advantage, free Ontario will offer you abundance of opportunity. If you wait for the Church or your employer to take you by the hand and lead you safely and comfortably through life, I am afraid you will have a long time to wait.

speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States who will benefit by these scholarships an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; but, without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth."

The will provides that the executors may, at their discretion delay establishing any territorial scholarships until such time as they may think fit, but it provides also that the territorial scholarships once established shall not lapse upon the admission of the territory to statehood.

Another provision is that no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of race or religious opinion.

HIS HEIRS MUST WORK.

In a codicil to his will, Cecil Rhodes settles the Dalham estate on his brother, Col. Francis William Rhodes, and the males of his heirs. In a clause referring to this settlement, Mr. Rhodes expresses his objection to the expectant heir developing into a "loafer," and says that the essence of a proper life is that every man should have a definite occupation during a substantial period of his career. In the disposition of the Dalham Hall estate, it is provided that the successor to the estate must have been ten years in business or in profession other than the army, or, in case of an infant heir, he must enter business and remain there for ten years, otherwise the entail will terminate. The will guards strictly against encumbering the estate.

According to the London Daily Telegraph, the will of Cecil Rhodes deals with a total of £6,000,000.

STRANGE NOTICES.

Some correspondents have been making public curious notices which have come to their knowledge. Among them are the following, which need little comment:—

"I kill myself every Tuesday and Friday."

"Take notice when this board is out of site the river is dangerous."

"Widow with large family wants washing by the week."

"This is the old shop just come from above."

"A large stock of ladies' hose, pure cashmere, to be cleared at 8d per pair. They won't last long at this price."

"Abominable belts made to order."

"Sailor's vitals cooked here."

"Why go further and be gulled elsewhere? Step inside."

"Closed for the day owing to funeral of proprietor's wife, and who will carry on as usual to-morrow morning."

CRUSHING HER MISTRESS.

Mrs. Ginger—"How dare you talk to me in that way? I never saw such impudence. And you call yourself a lady's maid, do you?" The Maid—"I was a lady's maid before I worked for you, ma'am."

The submarine cables of the world represent an investment of about 45 million pounds sterling.

Swift—"I'm sure Friday must be an unlucky day. I lost my purse with fifty dollars in it on a Friday! Don't you call that bad luck?" Shaw—"Yes; bad luck for you. But what about the fellow who found it?"

W. Childers Kidd (looking for board)—"Oh, I forgot to mention that two of my party of four are small children. I hope that will make no difference." Mrs. Hashton (sweetly)—"Oh, not at all! I shall charge just the same as if they were grown up."

THE FATE OF TWO TYRANTS.

How Aingodon and Naywadawa were Vanished.

On the perpendicular rocks at the narrows at the head of Lake Simcoe may be seen distinctly impressed the figures bound with thongs, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. They were the twin tyrants, Aingodon and Naywadawa, whose cruelties called forth an awful vengeance, and how the tribes rose up and followed a maiden who was guided by a power from on high, was told by Nabatol, who spoke thus:

In the days when war and blood and cruelty ruled the borders of lakes Simcoe, Erie and Ontario there were eight tribes of the Nawtoways. And in one of these tribes—the Nadowas—there was a family of six sons, tall and strong and brave, and though they were great warriors, still were they gentle and lovable by nature. And of a day when the six set out for the hunt there were but five who returned, for the other had been discovered dead in the forest, shot by an invisible enemy, and now being found directly through his heart. Then was there great sorrow among the tribe, for the brave was much beloved, but more than all was he mourned by his young sister, who wept much and was greatly cast down. Our narrators do not tell her name, but we may call her Nadowa, from the tribe to which she belonged.

AN INDIAN MAIDEN'S GRIEF.

And the next year, when the hunting season came around, the five brothers set out again for the hunt, and, lo! when they returned they were but four, for the fifth had been killed from ambush in the same mysterious way as their brother the year before. And the next year it was the same, and the year after that, until of all the six there were only two brothers remaining.

These two did all they could to console Nadowa for the loss of their brothers and to divert her mind from her mourning, but they met with no success. And then, when the great hunting season came, these two brothers went out for the chase and but one returned, who redoubled his exertions to cheer Nadowa, who redoubled her grief.

Another year passed and with it the last brother. Then Nadowa, with no one left to console her, and wasted now to a mere shadow, set forth and wandered in the woods by day, returning at night to the lonely lodge, where only an aunt remained to care for and comfort her. But one day, when night came, she failed to return, and the aunt became very anxious and set forth in search of her. On and on she wandered through the forest, fearing always to find the body of Nadowa with the arrow through her heart, but she found nothing until ten days passed, and she was footsore and weary. Then, finding herself benighted, she lay down to rest, and as she did so she heard a voice calling upon her to rise up and follow a certain course, as directed, until she came to a little lodge in the wood, where she would find Nadowa. These directions she followed until she came to the lodge, in which, as promised, she found Nadowa, lying face down upon a bed of leaves.

VISION IN THE WILDERNESS.

After much time had passed and

whole lake and in many places broke through the ice. At the head of the lake they camped, and here Nadowa produced a garished bag and announced that she would make chingodam. Then she sent out hunters with instructions to bring the eighteen bears, and before the sun had risen high the bears were brought in and offered up in sacrifice.

Then the figure from on high appeared again before the whole multitude. He put forth his hand and took that of Nadowa. He told her to send secret messengers to the Indians of the deer totem warning them to set their totem poles before their lodges and to hang their totems upon them that they might be known, and to remain within their lodges lest they be destroyed. Then he said: "Do not approach nigh the open plain until the rising sun. You will then see destruction come upon your enemies and they will be delivered into your hands."

These messages were communicated and all the Indians of the deer totem knew of what was to come. And they set out their totem poles and hung their deer skins upon them.

DOWNFALL OF THE TYRANTS.

These were seen by Aingodon and Naywadawa in the morning and they laughed and declared the deer people must have had bad dreams. But the deer people remained quiet, nor strayed beyond their doors. And as the sun rose Nadowa, at the head of her great host, came out of the skirt of the woods, and the villages of the twin tyrants became in flames and all except the Indians of the deer totem and Aingodon and Naywadawa.

These two tyrants escaped, for the arrows of the attacking party bounded off their skins as they ran, but Nadowa came up and took them alive. Thus all of Aingodon's and Naywadawa's towns and villages were taken and the land was in possession of Nadowa and the allied tribes. Then they returned and again camped at the head of Lake Simcoe, where the two tyrants were asked their object in making chingodam and what weight it could have. They said, in reply, that their implements for war were their war clubs, and if they were permitted they would make chingodam, and, on so doing, each killed two men. Then they were seized and bound to the great perpendicular rocks, and the flesh was cut from their bodies in great slices. One was cut up, and it was found that he had no liver, while his heart was small and made of hard flint stone. The other was kept bound until the French came and discovered Canada, when he was taken to Quebec.

After this the figure from on high came but once again, and when he disappeared he took Nadowa with him.

FELL BESIDE HIS MASTER.

Dog of Thorneycraft's Horse Would Not Retreat.

Nominally, Towser belonged to his master; actually, he owned the regiment. He joined with his master, but from that day he ceased to be a private personage, and became the regimental dog. When the "fall in" sounded Towser took his place at the head of the regiment, wet or fine, in daylight or darkness, he was always there. We had supplied him, as became a military dog on active service, with a neat coat of khaki paint and emblazoned on his back by way of facings in red paint, were his name and regiment, and there is no doubt he was thoroughly proud of his get-up, says B. Garland Matthews in the Empire Review. Off duty he unbent to a large degree, and though sticking very firmly to his own tent, in spite of the many temptations offered elsewhere, he shared his favours very graciously

HOUSEHOLD.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row, Ready for church on the morrow, you know; Washing wee faces and little black fists, Getting them ready and fit to be kissed; Putting them into clean garments and white— That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose, Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes; Looking o'er garments so faded and thin— Who but a mother knows where to begin? Changing a button to make it look right— That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all 'round her chair, Hearing them lisp forth their sweet evening prayer; Telling them over that story of old, How the dear Lord would gather the lambs to His fold; Watching, they listen with childish delight— That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep, After the little ones are all asleep; Anxious to know if the children are warm, Tucking the blankets 'round each little form; Kissing each little face, cosy and bright— That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed, Lowly and meekly she bows down her head, Praying, as only a mother can pray— "God guide and keep them from going astray."

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Filling for Tarts.—One-third pound English currants, well washed, one and three-quarter cups white sugar and a little water stewed slowly for long time makes excellent filling for tarts.

A New Salad—Make a quantity of cream cheese roll it into small balls and on each press two halves of English walnut. Lay on a lettuce leaf and serve with a French dressing and thin buttered bread which has been browned in the oven till crisp. This is a new salad which is greatly approved for luncheons or any occasion where dainty dishes, and unique ones, are in demand.

A New Cream—Into the yolks of eight eggs beaten light stir a cup of hot maple syrup. Put the mixture over the fire in a double boiler and cook till it coats the spoon. Remove, cool, and add a pint of thick cream beaten stiff. Turn into a mould, which should be filled to overflowing, and have a sheet of oiled paper fitted on before the cover of the mould is adjusted. Pack the mould in equal quantities of salt and ice, and leave four hours, without turning, before it is served.

Took Broiled Beefsteak—Heat a

that covers a hole or joins the of a rent is scarcely perceptible properly done.

ICINGS FOR CAKES.

Gelatin Icing—One scant spoon gelatine, dissolved in tablespoons hot water; mix powdered sugar till quite spread on the cake and smooth a knife, dipped in hot water.

Cornstarch Icing—Beat the whites of 4 eggs with 1 lb powdered sugar, 1 teaspoon each of cornstarch, gum arabic and the juice of 1 lemon.

Chocolate Icing—Beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff froth; grade 3 1/2 teacups white sugar, very hard, and add grated chocolate to suit the taste.

Boiled Icing for Layer Cakes—cup sugar, 1/2 pt boiling water, clear as syrup. Pour this mixture over the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Stir it until it is a stiff cream; then add 1 teaspoon cream tartar and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Spread between the layers.

AN UNCLOUDED HOME.

If only this truth might, like sunlight, burn its way, resile into the consciousness of every plexed young wife, that an unclouded, happy face and a neatly attired dainty personality have rivet power in holding pre-matrimonial ideals firmly on their pedestals that they will do far more to retaining the freshness and simplicity of a husband's affection than the chidings and tears and quer regrets could ever possibly accomplish.

To bring our fine effects and lines in the picture of our daily life requires neither master's nor alluring perspective, but a careful thought and extreme care sketching in the details of color and comeliness, not ignoring, even moments of depression and weariness the inestimable importance of lighting all ugly shadows and fading illusions in the background.

DOES SOAP ROT CLOTHES?

The good housekeeper claims is nothing to show that soap rotted clothes; the poor housekeeper gets the idea that if she much soap it will rot her clothes rubs and rubs on the up-downs of a washboard, and claims the soap rotted them. wears out the washboard and has an idea the soap rotted too. If she had used more soap less rubbing she would not have gone so often to the dry goods. The doctors and surgeons use to keep sores from festering still soap gets only the clothes rotting clothes.

MILKING THE CUTTLEFISH.

Curious Process of Obtaining From These Fish.

There are farms on the coast of Great Britain where the cuttlefish are cultivated. The cuttles, as they are termed—for they are not fish—are kept to be milked of ink, and the process is curious.

In a pond or tank filled with water and connected with the sea by a pipe, nearly a thousand of these creatures are moving about, long arms trailing behind, and in and out of their bulging eyes. They are guarded by screens, erected to prevent the cuttles from being scared by seeing strange forms. If the cuttles are frightened they will squirt their valuable ink into the water of the tank, then, of course, the fluid will be lost.

The cuttles are worth about pence each as they move about that pond, but each will yield

to find the body of Nadowa with the arrow through her heart, but she found nothing until ten days passed, and she was footsore and weary. Then, finding herself benighted, she lay down to rest, and as she did so she heard a voice calling upon her to rise up and follow a certain course, as directed, until she came to a little lodge in the wood, where she would find Nadowa. These directions she followed until she came to the lodge, in which, as promised, she found Nadowa, lying face down upon a bed of leaves.

VISION IN THE WILDERNESS.

After much time had passed and those of the village had almost forgotten the disappearance of Nadowa and her six brothers, the maiden was one day alone in the lodge. Presently it was filled with a bright, though soft light, and before her there appeared the figure of one from on high. His raiment was very clean and pure and white, and it was luminous and shed forth the light which had made the little lodge bright as though the moon were shining in, although it was broad daylight. He did not touch the earth, but floated in the air at some distance from it.

And he said: "Daughter, why do you remain here mourning? I have come to console you, and you must arise and go forth and I will give all the land into your hands and with it the persons who killed your brothers. All things living and created are mine. I give and take away. Now, therefore, arise, slay and eat of my dog that lies here. Then you will go to the village and first tell your relatives and the nation of this vision. Then do as I shall bid you."

Then the light faded and the sound as of the sighing of the wind ceased. And the figure went back on high. But when Nadowa looked to where he had pointed she saw a bear. And she rose up and went to her people, who received her with great rejoicing. But when she told them of her vision they marveled and some doubted, but she invited them to a great feast, and told them where the bear would be found. And her relatives went to the spot that she had told them of, found the bear, and, after killing him, brought his great carcass to the village, singed him by the fire, and had a great feast. Then the nature of the vision was explained, for these people loved not their powerful enemies of the bear totem. They were afraid of them for their strength and their cruelties. Preparations were at once begun. Messengers were sent to each of the tribes of the eight nations, bidding them to assemble on a given date at Toronto, and also to the tribes all along the north coast of Lake Huron as far as Bawiting, asking the Indians to join and fight against the enemies of the young girl whose brothers had been slain.

PREPARED FOR WAR.

Now among these people there were two chiefs, twins, who reigned over two branches of the tribes of the bear totem. They were devils incarnate, being cruel and tyrannical especially toward the Indians of the deer totems. These twin tyrants were named Aingodon and Naywadawa. Before the allied Indians under Nadowa made a hostile move, messengers were sent to the Chipewyans to apprise their relatives of the doom that impended the tribes of the bear totem, and many made their escape in time, only one remaining to care for the great store of corn which had been gathered. Then from all along the shores of Lake Huron to Bawiting the tribes embarked. They passed through the lakes, reaching Toronto in the fall and in the beginning of the winter they set forth, led by Nadowa, and passed over Lake Simcoe, the host being so great that it covered the

regimental dog. When the "fall in" sounded Towser took his place at the head of the regiment, wet or fine, in daylight or darkness, he was always there. We had supplied him, as became a military dog on active service, with a neat coat of khaki paint and emblazoned on his back by way of facings in red paint, were his name and regiment, and there is no doubt he was thoroughly proud of his get-up, says B. Garland Matthews in the Empire Review. Off duty he unbent to a large degree, and though sticking very firmly to his own tent, in spite of the many temptations offered elsewhere, he shared his favors very equally among those of us who formed the inmates, sleeping in turn with each cuddled up under the blankets, and being quite impartial in accepting his rations from any that offered. So he continued, the friend of a few, the leader of all, caring nothing for bullets and dearly loving a skirmish, until the fatal day of Colenso, when he had come out as usual, and, sitting beside his master, signified his approval by excited barks. A few yards' advance was made, and the man struck full in the chest by a bullet, pitched forward on his head to move no more. The dog was surprised, then distressed, then overwhelmed. He had seen men killed before, but at the end the old affection for his master proved strongest, and, realizing the truth, he sat beside him with his head bowed down, and shivered all over. In this position he remained for over half an hour, for he was still there when the regiment retired again. At length another bullet laid him beside his master. I hope that the Boers grasped the situation and buried them together.

BEAUPRE, CANADIAN GIANT.

Young French Canadian the Tallest Man on Earth.

Dame Nature has apparently outdone herself in Edward Beaupre, the young French-Canadian giant, who bids fair to out rival the fabled one-eyed giant Polyphemus, of Homer's time, while he outtops by several feet modern competitors, says the New York Herald.

Beaupre, therefore, enjoys the proud distinction of being the tallest man on earth. He is thirty years old, tips the scales at 587 pounds, and stands ten feet eleven inches high, his hands measuring nineteen inches, and his feet twenty-four inches by twelve wide. A two-yard tape measure barely encircles his chest.

Each of his trousers legs can contain the figures of two ordinary persons, and there is sufficient cloth in one of his suits to outfit ten average men. The massive framework of each of his out-stretched arms will bear the weight of three athletes. A man five feet ten inches by his side appears a mere pigmy.

One of the peculiarities about Beaupre is that his father and mother were of ordinary size. From youth he has been a great gymnast and has given much time to athletic sport.

She—"Why is it, I wonder, that a bird never uses the same nest two years in succession? It very frequently happens that one of last year's is just as good as new." He—"Birds are like women, in one way." She—"I'd like to know how you draw the comparison." He—"Well, I never see you wearing one of your last year's hats, although some of them must be about as good as new."

"I can't make out what Smith does with his money." "No?" "No, I can't. Yesterday he was short, and he's short again to-day." "Did he want to borrow from you?" "No, I wanted to borrow from him."

unique ones, are in demand.

A New Cream—Into the yolks of eight eggs beaten light stir a cup of hot maple syrup. Put the mixture over the fire in a double boiler and cook till it coats the spoon. Remove, cool, and add a pint of thick cream beaten stiff. Turn into a mould, which should be filled to overflowing, and have a sheet of oiled paper fitted on before the cover of the mould is adjusted. Pack the mould in equal quantities of salt and ice, and leave four hours, without turning, before it is served.

•Cook Broiled Beefsteak—Heat a frying pan very, very hot, pepper and salt the steak, lay into the hot, dry frying pan and cover instantly with close-fitting cover. Every half minute turn the meat, covering again very quickly. In about two minutes put into the pan 1 tablespoon strong coffee. In three minutes from time steak is placed in the pan it is done to a medium rare; if wished well done, it will require four minutes. The secret of success lies in an exceedingly hot pan and very lively movements in opening the pan, turning the steak and putting cover on again.

Turkish Roll—To make these, whisk together, four egg yolks, four ozs. powdered sugar, one gill milk. To this add two or three ozs. shredded cocoanut, two ozs. very finely chopped lemon and orange peel, the grated rind of one lemon, and as many sweet cake crumbs—free from currants, raisins or peels—as it will take to form a medium light mass. Next take scrap paste, roll into one-eighth of an inch thick sheet, then cut it up into pieces, some five inches in length and two and a-half or three in width; lay them out on the board and water wash them; next lay a finger of the above mixture along the middle keeping it an inch from the ends; then draw the paste over on to it, also the ends, in a manner to make the ends rounding; then turn them over, folded part down, placing them nearly to touch each other and wash with a mixture of three parts yolk of eggs and one part milk; then with a sharp pen-knife cut a line down the center, running nearly, but not quite, from end to end; then make small slanting cuts on each side of the line, like the veins of a leaf, said cuts to be about half the thickness of the paste; make a hole in the middle of each; then pan and bake them a rich brown.

FLAX VERSUS DARNING COTTON

The steady-going "house mother"—to quote a German phrase—continues to split her white darning cotton and uses it to mend her fine towels and table linen, forgetting that it is meant for cotton goods; and because of the roughness of its fibre, she is apt to tear fresh holes in the worn textile as she draws the thread back and forth. Or, knowing that fine French embroidery cotton is smoother, she uses that to reconstruct the broken warp and woof, and because of the countless stitches needed to cover the lost ground, she gives herself work that is tedious and wearisome to the eye and produces a darn very pretty in itself, but very conspicuous indeed on the glossy surface of the linen.

Better far than either of these, presenting their advantages and lacking their faults, are the soft skeins of flax that can be found where lace making materials are sold. These threads are firm, yet soft, and being of pure linen are more suitable for linen work. They come in different degrees of fineness and when chosen of the right grade yield the very best results. After laundering, the reinforcement of a frayed part strengthened with the flax is quite invisible, and the darn

ink, and the process is curious. In a pond or tank filled with water and connected with the s a pipe, nearly a thousand of creatures are moving about, long arms trailing behind, and ing out of their bulging eyes. The is guarded by screens, erected prevent the cuttles from being ed by seeing strange forms them. If the cuttles are frigt they will squirt their valuab into the water of the tank then, of course, the fluid will lost.

The cuttles are worth about pence each as they move about that pond, but each will yield a guinea's worth of sepia in a. They carry an ink bag in their terior, the fluid being thrown o darken the water and give the chance to escape in the dar when they are attacked. That is sepia, and is worth a good d.

When the proprietor considers it is time to proceed with the ing of the cuttles, the sluice opened and the water agitated gently. The cuttles, anxious bu frightened, swim round the po order to get away, and pass th a sluice. The attendants are o watch, and as soon as one has ed through the sluice is shut, are several sluices to the pond, just so many cuttles are drawn small channels, each ending basin of metal. The cuttle mov till he gets to the basin; then water is drained off, and he himself dry.

He is then frightened, and at squirts forth the ink or pigme guard himself. Of course it into the dry basin. When he exhausted his stock he is lifted and passed into a pond reserve empties. The ink is gathered the basin prepared for the next to be operated on.

Cuttlefish are found in va parts of the southwest coast of land. They also come from and other parts of Asia. These cuttles are the best, as they the best quality sepia. The f packs his raw material in kegs seals them hermetically; the then delivered to a factory, the fluid undergoes preparatio its appearance on the market.

HOW ENGLAND GETS ISLA

The following story of the an tion of Perim by Great Britain amusing, though unvouched for was a no-man's land, this bea barren island, set like a pearl i mouth of an oyster, but vessels ed here, the coal being sent India. The captain of an En frigate at anchor watches the proach of a French man-o-war with prompt and tactful hospi invites her commander to dine board the frigate. The repast lavish one, and the wine is spared. The Frenchman's heart full of friendliness, his tongue loosened, and diplomacy being gotten, he discloses his mi which is to plant the standard France on the unclaimed rock. Englishman evinces no surprise listens with interest. He call boy for more wine, and gives whispered instructions. In the morning the French officer take launch to fulfill his mission. behold, the English flag is al there where it never was before has been ever since. The annex was the result of those few whis instructions.

A little girl held a mirror u fore a visitor's face and asked: you see yourself in it?" "Yes darling." "Are you sure?" why should I not?" "Beacu heard mamma say, the other that if you ever peeped into a ing glass, you'd smash it all tiny little bits!"

covers a hole or joins the edges. The rent is scarcely perceptible if properly done.

ICINGS FOR CAKES.

Machine Icing—One scant tablespoon gelatine, dissolved in two teaspoons hot water; mix with powdered sugar till quite stiff, add on the cake and smooth with knife, dipped in hot water.
Cornstarch Icing—Beat the whites of 3 eggs with 1 lb powdered sugar, 1 teaspoon each of cornstarch, sifted Arabic and the juice of 1 lemon.
Chocolate Icing—Beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff froth; gradually add 3 teaspoons white sugar. Beat hard, and add grated chocolate suit the taste.
Boiled Icing for Layer Cakes—Four cups sugar, 1 pt boiling water boiled for 10 min as syrup. Pour this mixture over the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Stir it until it is stiff cream; then add 1 teaspoon cream tartar and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat between the layers.

AN UNCLOUDED HOME.

Only this truth might, like the light, burn its way, resistless, to the consciousness of every perched young wife, that an unclouded happy face and a neatly attired, sturdy personality have riveting power in holding pre-matrimonial ties firmly on their pedestals, and that they will do far more toward defining the freshness and spontaneity of a husband's affection than all chidings and tears and querulous retorts could ever possibly accomplish.
To bring our fine effects and clear lines in the picture of our daily home requires neither master stroke nor alluring perspective, but simply careful thought and extreme care in dealing in the details of courtesy and comeliness, not ignoring, even in moments of depression and weariness, the inestimable importance of keeping ugly shadows and fading tints out of the background.

DES SOAP ROT CLOTHES ?

The good housekeeper claims there is nothing to show that soap ever rotted clothes; the poor housekeeper gets the idea that if she uses cheap soap it will rot her clothes; she rubs and rubs on the ups and downs of a washboard, and then blames the soap rotted them. She rinses out the washboard and then has an idea the soap rotted that. If she had used more soap and rubbed she would not have come so often to the dry goods store. Doctors and surgeons use soap to keep sores from festering, and cheap soap gets only the credit of rotting clothes.

MILKING THE CUTTLEFISH

Scientific Process of Obtaining Ink From These Fish.

There are farms on the coast of Britain where the cuttlefish are cultivated. The cuttles, as they are termed—for they are not really fish—are kept to be milked of their ink and the process is curious. A pond or tank filled with seaweed and connected with the sea by a pipe, nearly a thousand of these creatures are moving about, their arms trailing behind, and start-out of their bulging eyes. The pond is guarded by screens, erected to prevent the cuttles from being scared by seeing strange forms near them. If the cuttles are frightened they will squirt their valuable ink into the water of the tank, and, of course, the fluid will be used. The cuttles are worth about sixpence each as they move about in the pond, but each will yield half a pint of ink.

A Wonderful Detective.

Jack Green was a reporter on a London paper, and in that capacity he solved the riddle of the celebrated Sykes robbery case. The story was printed from one end of the country to the other, and it made a hero of Green, especially as he received a slight wound from a stray bullet in the fracas that took place when Sykes and his confederates were arrested.
Green was a modest and self-restrained young man. He knew in his own heart that pure chance and the instructions of the editor were responsible for all that he had accomplished. In fact, the experience had convinced him that he had neither aptitude nor appetite for detective investigation. The reputation that he had gained alarmed him, for he felt that he must inevitably sink to the depths of dark disgrace.
His injury won him a month's vacation, which he resolved to spend at his home in Kent. Ashford was not a very lively place in the winter, but Green was not looking for recreation. What he wanted was a place where crime was unknown, and Ashford very nearly answered that description. Also, he wanted to see Ethel Watson, who lived in that village, and was, in Jack's opinion, the sweetest and smartest girl in the world.
Ashford gave him a joyous welcome. His fame had preceded him. All his old friends shook him by the hand and talked about crime. Even his mother took occasion to remember when Uncle William's house was broken into.
As for Ethel, he told her point blank that he was a wild, preposterous accident and a lion's skin stuffed with straw, but, of course, she didn't believe him. But that was what Joe Sawyer, who also was in love with Ethel, believed in his heart though he didn't dare to say so openly. Joe was a lawyer, and the only one in Ashford who had any practice.
On the afternoon of the seventh day in Ashford, Green drove up to the Watson house to take Ethel for a drive. There had been a fine fall of snow the night before. Ethel was standing by the gate talking with Joe Sawyer.
"Hello, Sherlock Holmes!" said the lawyer. "Have you heard the news?"
"No," answered Green, sourly.
"I'm really surprised," said Sawyer. "You should have deducted it from the state of the atmosphere and the price of potatoes."
"I haven't," responded Green.
"Justice Hawking's house has been robbed," said Ethel, "and I think it's positively providential that you're here."
Green took off his hat and fanned himself, though it was as cold at Chilcot Pass. He looked at Ethel and he saw that she expected him to perform great miracles. He looked at Sawyer and saw something quite different.
"Get in here, both of you," said Green, "and we'll see what we can do."
They drove to the Justice's house. It was a big square edifice, standing on the top of a hill at the head of the main street and overlooking the town. A walk fifty yards long, lined with trees led from the gate to the door. In the winter the house was unoccupied, for the Judge and his family used it only as a summer resi-

need only say that the men, as you observed, left some fragments of luncheon in the kitchen.

"The prints of his overshoes show in the dust on the floor of the kitchen closet. The print of his little finger is in the dust on the top of that table, or was before Joe Sawyer, sat down on it."

"There wasn't any dust here—not a speck!" exclaimed Sawyer, jumping off the table.

"It depends on the eye," responded Green calmly. "To continue: The other robber was short, thick set and dark. He wore a pea jacket and a fur cap. He had a heavy black beard, which may, however, be false. I cannot tell from the single hair which I found upon a piece of bread in the kitchen, until I have examined it with a microscope. He was an Irishman."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the constable, "how do you know that?"

"From the method of knocking out the ashes from his pipe," replied Green. "Irishmen have a peculiar way of doing it. I have not time to explain it in detail, but I am sure that you will find when the man is caught, that he has a typical Irish face. The other is probably a Scotchman from his build."

"They carried a satchel something like an old-fashioned carpet bag and a black dress suit case."

"The robbery was not committed in the night, as you seem to imagine," continued Green, looking at Sawyer as a teacher looks at a dull pupil. "It was about 4.30 in the afternoon. That deduction is very simple. One can see footprints leading from the mantelpiece to the western window. The thieves were taking their plunder to the light. Of course they walked just far enough to reach the place where the sun's rays struck it, and from that I get the angle and the time. It's a regular sun dial. Now, let's see where the men have gone. It was thawing yesterday. The ground was covered with slush. Later it froze and then light snow descended. As they finished their work before sundown the robbers probably did not go through the town. Come with me and we will see what we can find."

He led the way to the rear of the house, where a gate opened from a driveway into a field. Here he very carefully scraped away the snow from a space about three yards wide just beyond the gate. In the frozen slush beneath two lines of footprints were visible.
A thrill ran through the whole party. Even Sawyer was impressed. He bent down to examine the footprints. "The tall man walked on this side," said Green. "Mark the longer stride and the prints of the overshoes. Without doubt they walked across meadows to Chartham and took the 7.10 train for London."
"Why not the 6.50 for Dover?" asked Sawyer.
"Thieves with plunder always strike for the big cities," said Green. "Mr. Jones, if you telegraph to London, giving a description of the men and their plunder, I think the police can catch them for you before tomorrow morning. Now, Ethel, if you're ready we'll go for a drive."

At 9 o'clock the next morning Jones received this message from Scotland Yard:
"Have your men. Description perfect. Most of goods recovered. Will send men in charge of Detective Cuff 10 o'clock train."

"I'll give it up!" said Joe Sawyer. And he gnawed his knuckles till they bled. Green walked away from the station with Ethel, and a cheering mob followed. He got her into her own house as soon as he could, and there in the parlor he faced her, red with shame.

"Ethel," said he, "I love you, and"

"And I love you," she answered.

ENGLAND'S UNPOPULARITY

HERE IS THE REASON FOR GERMANY'S HATRED.

Her Position and Not the War the Cause of England's Unpopularity.

In fact, there is but one quality of the mind which can excuse or condone slander—imagination. And imagination is very rare in Germany. The Germans, indeed, are painful philosophers and hardy gatherers of facts. True it is that when they have gathered their facts they seldom know what to do with them, and that in despair they generally use them to bolster up a false theory. See, for instance, what they have done with Homer; they have clipped and cut him, until naught is left but shreds and patches of verse and wads of commentary, says Blackwood's Magazine. Or they have to set up a standard which is not Homer at all, but a kind of sublimated German professor, whose humor never changes and whose mind is of so hard an iron that his work may show no variety of thought or word. So they denounce the Odyssey as a clumsy compilation, and parcel its books up among half a dozen botchers. At the collection of facts, then, at the patient and splendid discovery of the past, their talent commonly ends. Synthesis being impossible to them, they generally use their knowledge for the greater confusion of simple truth. In other words they often have a command of details, but very rarely can they arrange those details in a proper relation to the whole.

THEIR COARSE ABUSE.

Such are the men who have chosen to cover England with their coarse abuse, and they have failed egregiously, because they have changed their common method of procedure. No doubt there are many Germans who, if they chose, might have collected with painful accuracy such facts as would have thrown light upon the reason and conduct of the South African war. But they have not asked for facts. They have forgotten their love of induction, and, starting with the amiable theory that all Englishmen are blackguards, they have cheerfully deduced therefrom their shameful falsehoods of the war. Of course, in all this, there is lack not only of philosophy, but of honor, and not only of honor but of common prudence. While this blackguardism of abuse can do us no harm, it can, as we have said, do Germany no good; and the country, so ably governed by William II., has suffered a worse defeat in the last two years than the combined armies of Europe could inflict. One quality only leads a nation to victory—good sense; and Germany, having hurled away the last rags of good sense which might have covered its jealousy, has committed an act of suicide. Boors, bitten by mad dogs, are neither good workmen nor good soldiers, and the Germans must be inoculated with a strong dose of truth and humility before they recover their political or commercial health.

GERMANY AS A "MODEL."

We are told every day in our public prints that our education is neglected, and that we should take Germany as our model of reform. But education is only estimable by its results, and the experience of the past few years should make us content with our own haphazard methods. Germany is systematized to its last inch. It has realschulen, gymnasia, and universities, whereas the citizens may learn how to amend Homer, to explain Hegel, and to brew beer. And what is the result of all this education? A political in-

and the process is curious. In a pond or tank filled with seaweed and connected with the sea by a pipe, nearly a thousand of these cuttles are moving about, their arms trailing behind, and staring out of their bulging eyes. The pond is guarded by screens, erected to prevent the cuttles from being disturbed by seeing strange forms nearby. If the cuttles are frightened they will squirt their valuable ink into the water of the tank, and, of course, the fluid will be

the cuttles are worth about sixpence each as they move about in the pond, but each will yield half a pound's worth of sepia in a year. They carry an ink bag in their interior, the fluid being thrown out to darken the water and give them a chance to escape in the darkness when they are attacked. That fluid is sepia, and is worth a good deal. When the proprietor considers that it is time to proceed with the milking of the cuttles, the sluices are opened and the water agitated very gently. The cuttles, anxious but not frightened, swim round the pond in order to get away, and pass through the sluice. The attendants are on the beach, and as soon as one has passed through the sluice is shut. There are several sluices to the pond, and so many cuttles are drawn into the channels, each ending in a funnel of metal. The cuttle moves on, he gets to the basin; then the water is drained off, and he finds himself dry.

He is then frightened, and at once lets forth the ink or pigment to darken himself. Of course it falls into the dry basin. When he has exhausted his stock he is lifted out, passed into a pond reserved for drying. The ink is gathered and the basin prepared for the next one to be operated on.

Cuttles are found in various parts of the southwest coast of England. They also come from China and other parts of Asia. The Chinese cuttles are the best, as they yield the best quality sepia. The farmer takes his raw material in kegs, and seals them hermetically; they are then delivered to a factory, where the fluid undergoes preparation for appearance on the market.

W ENGLAND GETS ISLANDS.

The following story of the annexation of Perim by Great Britain is amusing, though unverified. It is a no-man's land, this beautiful ren island, set like a pearl in the midst of an oyster, but vessels coal here, the coal being sent from India. The captain of an English steamer at anchor watches the approach of a French man-of-war, and with a prompt and tactful hospitality invites her commander to dine on board the frigate. The repast is a splendid one, and the wine is not inferior. The Frenchman's heart is softened by friendliness, his tongue is loosened, and diplomacy being forgotten, he discloses his mission. He wishes to plant the standard of France on the unclaimed rock. Our Britishman evinces no surprise, but listens with interest. He calls his steward for more wine, and gives him whispered instructions. In the early morning the French officer takes a launch to fulfill his mission. When, in the old, the English flag is already flying where it never was before, and has been ever since. The annexation is the result of those few whispered instructions.

A little girl held a mirror up before a visitor's face and asked:—"Do you see yourself in it?" "Yes, my dear." "Are you sure?" "Yes, indeed." "Should I not?" "Because I had mamma say, the other day, if you ever peeped into a looking-glass, you'd smash it all into little bits!"

himself, though it was as cold at Chilcoat Pass. He looked at Ethel and he saw that she expected him to perform great miracles. He looked at Sawyer and saw something quite different.

"Get in here, both of you," said Green, "and we'll see what we can do."

They drove to the Justice's house. It was a big square edifice, standing on the top of a hill at the head of the main street and overlooking the town. A walk fifty yards long, lined with trees led from the gate to the door. In the winter the house was unoccupied, for the Judge and his family used it only as a summer residence. Green knew that some fine old silver plate and many other articles of value were allowed to remain in the house during the winter.

The robbery had been discovered by old Mrs. Gubbins, a life-long dependent of the Judge's family, who went through the house three or four times a week to see that all was well, but did not live there. She had reported the case to the local police—a day and a night watchman—and these functionaries were present, with a dozen of the neighbors, when Green and his companions arrived. The lawyer introduced Green into this assemblage as wittily as he was able, and in a way to make the reporter feel as uncomfortable as possible.

"He will solve the case in 20 minutes," the lawyer concluded, taking out his watch with a flourish.

Green also consulted his watch, and then he walked slowly into the hall, where the old-fashioned safe built into the wall gaped empty. He glanced around with listless eye while everybody watched him. Then he walked into the parlor and stood for half a minute by the mantelpiece, from which certain little treasures had been removed. He stooped down and examined the carpet near the centre of the room, then glanced up at the quaint, old swinging cluster of lamps, and even put his hand upon it.

From this room he passed through all the others in the house, a slow procession following him, Sawyer enlivening the way by many jests, but the majority of the party paid no attention to him. They regarded Green with closer interest, not unmixed with awe. Finally he led them to the starting point, the broad hall, and there he sat down upon the stairs and looked at his watch, which he had consulted occasionally in the course of his stroll. "Nineteen minutes and a half," said Green. "Mr. Jones, I believe you are a Deputy Sheriff of the County as well as a constable of the village. I will make my report to you, sir. On points of law Mr. Sawyer can advise, or, if he can't he can pretend to, which is just as good in his profession. This robbery was committed by two men who do not live in Ashford, and who are not here at present. Where they are we will consider later.

"One of them is about six feet tall and rather slender. He has red hair, but is bald on the front part of his cranium. He wore a long black overcoat and heavy rubber overshoes. The little finger of his right hand has been broken and is bent almost double. It may interest you to know how I discovered this. The thief is tall because he bumped his head on the swinging lamp in the parlor, and that is about six feet from the floor. He left upon it a small portion of his scalp and one red hair. If he had not been bald in front he would have left more hair and less scalp.

"I infer that he has a mustache from the circumstance that he lacks three front teeth on the upper jaw, and even a burglar so disfigured probably would attempt to remedy such a defect. As to the missing teeth, I

you're ready well go for a drive." At 9 o'clock the next morning Jones received this message from Scotland Yard:

"Have your men. Description perfect. Most of goods recovered. Will send men in charge of Detective Cuff 10 o'clock train."

"I'll give it up!" said Joe Sawyer. And he gnawed his knuckles till they bled. Green walked away from the station with Ethel, and a cheering mob followed. He got her into her own house as soon as he could, and there in the parlor he faced her, red with shame.

"Ethel," said he, "I love you, and—"

"And I love you," she answered, but I'm only a silly girl and I'll never be anything else. I haven't the mind your wife should have—"

"Don't! don't!" he groaned. "Ethel, I can't act this lie before you. I have only been a lucky idiot in this affair, as in that other in London."

"Luck!" she cried. "Could luck tell you that the robber carried a black bag instead of a brown one—"

"Child, child! I saw it!" moaned Green. "I was sitting on a rock just at the back of the Judge's house when those two thieves came out through the yard. I heard one of them say that they had time to walk over to Chartham and catch the 7.10 train for London."

"Jack," she cried, "you're a bigger man than I thought you were. You're a wonder!" and she flung her arms around his neck.

CROWNING RICHARD III.

While men's minds as well as women's are turned on coronation robes and kindred splendors, it is interesting to compare the old with the new fashions, says the London Chronicle. The description of the costume worn by Richard III. at his crowning, and ordered by himself was, according to a list still extant, composed of "a doublet made of two yards and a quarter and a half of blue cloth of gold, wrought with nets and pyne apples, with a stomacher of the same, lined on all of Holland cloth and on all of busk, instead of green cloth of gold, and a longe gown for to ride in, made of eight yards of purple velvet furred with tymbres and a half and thirteen bakks of ermyne, and four tymbres, seventeen combs or ermyne powdered with 3,300 powderings made of boggy shanks, and a payre of short spurs with gilt." To give the exact meaning of the old wording would make a pretty task for scholars the day before King Edward VII.'s anointing. But the "longe gown for to cycle in" is an obvious hint for to-day.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Principle is a passion for truth and right.—Hazlitt.

Every brave man is a man of his word.—Corneille.

All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance.—Gibbon.

The larger the income the harder it is to live within it.—Whately.

A proud man never shows his pride so much as when he is civil.—Greville.

Prosperity's right hand is industry, and her left hand is frugality.—Zimmerman.

The higher the character or rank, the less the pretense, because there is less to pretend to.—Bulwer.

Human nature is so constituted, that all see, and judge better, in the affairs of other men, than in their own.—Terence.

Man never fastened one end of a chain around the neck of his brother, that God did not fasten the other end round the neck of the oppressor.—Lamartine.

The sepoy of India mutinied on six separate occasions before the great mutiny of 1857.

truth and humanity before they recover their political or commercial health.

GERMANY AS A "MODEL."

We are told every day in our public prints that our education is neglected, and that we should take Germany as our model of reform. But education is only estimable by its results, and the experience of the past few years should make us content with our own haphazard methods. Germany is systematized to its last inch. It has realschulen, gymnasias, and universities, whereat the citizens may learn how to amend Homer, to explain Hegel, and to brew beer. And what is the result of all this education? A political ignorance and love of falsehood which would have disgraced the Middle Ages, all unbled as they were by telegrams and cheap press. The Germans, again, are "a nation in arms," as they are fond of telling the world, and again we may detect a useful warning upon the wall of history. A nation in arms is not the best blessing of civilization. Nothing is more splendid than the military spirit; nothing is so ignoble as the spirit of Chauvinism; and it is Chauvinism which flourishes best in a nation of soldiers.

Much vituperation has lately been poured out upon the sporting habits of England, and every word of this vituperation is (we believe) unjust. A nation of sportsmen is better-tempered, quicker-sighted, and more persistent in courage than a nation in arms, and nothing can do a worse service to our country than a discouragement of those sports which have made our boyhood wholesome and our manhood keen. By all means let us be able to defend our shores as we have always been able; let us fight the battles that are forced upon us with courage and simplicity but do not let us abolish in warlike ardour all the

HARDY PURSUITS OF PEACE.

If we cry shame upon our sports, we may grow ill-natured as the Germans, and look with envy upon every foreigner who dares to draw the sword in a just cause. For there can be no doubt that envy is the cause of our unpopularity. Sympathy with the Boers is an excuse as false as the tale of our barbarities. Nor is this envy of recent growth. When Mr. Chamberlain declared that England had always been hated, he spoke but the literal truth. Throughout our history we have stood proudly and happily alone. Turn to what century you will, and you will find in one quarter or another a bitter hatred of England. Of course the envy, despite its unamiability, is partly intelligible. Our position and our energy have made us great beyond the other people of the world, and the other people are dissatisfied. None others than ourselves can colonize, or having colonized, can attach those colonies to the mother country by a chain of freedom. We hold, and have held for centuries, the sovereignty of the sea, and being an island we have no tiresome frontiers to guard with a suspicious eye. It is clear, then, that the cause of our unpopularity dates not from yesterday. The South African war has nothing whatever to do with it. That war is impudently chosen to cover a hatred which already existed. A century ago, for instance, England was the bugbear of France, and was as bitterly attacked by the French as by the Germans of to-day. Napoleon himself, thought it worth while to design caricatures which might cast discredit upon England; and any one who will take the trouble to consult his "Lettres Inédites" will find one source, at least, of the latest slanders.

A large whale gives, on an average, 20 tons of rendered oil.

Half-Sick

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."

S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

CAR WORKS PROPOSITION.

There seems to be an opportunity to secure a manufacturing business for our town. The Rathbun Co. are contemplating the removal and extension of their works.

The question naturally arises, Can-not we induce them to locate in Napanee?

Let the council now be up and doing. We have room and will soon be on a direct line of the Bay of Quinte Ry., convenient for the Railway Company's work, convenient for the Rathbun Company, convenient to water, electric light and for yard room, all of which is required.

A few acres of land and remission of taxes for a time would not be a grievance to us and would add many people to our town.

Let us go to this Company in a spirit of good will to secure this works. It need not worry even our friend Mr. Bandon if we succeed for they are not asking a bonus nor even the above, but let us offer the inducements as above to the Rathbun Co. to get their Car Works enterprise here. Every additional enterprise brings another. May success attend both Mr. Chas. Stevens and Messrs. Woods Bros. in their new works.

BUILDING UP ONTARIO.

The Hon. Mr. Ross and other members of the Ontario Government returned last week from a trip to Sault Ste Marie and its surroundings, which are now thriving and prospering as are probably no other part of the Dominion of Canada. It is largely because of the progressive and fostering policy of this Government that such progress has been made. And it may be remarked, too, that it has been in spite of all the opposition of Mr. Whitney and his Conservative supporters and followers in the Legislature and out of it—of whom the Conservative candidate of Lennox is one—that this policy has been carried out.

New Ontario under the policy of the

hunters and trappers and the like, is now a very thriving town—almost a city of 12,000 inhabitants. We believe there is not another town in all Ontario, if in all Canada, so fast increasing in population, business energy and wealth. And all this in spite of the most determined opposition!

The Clergue Syndicate have expended nearly twenty million dollars in a few years on the water-power there, the great pulp mills, the iron and steel-rail works, the railway and other things. They will make more and greater developments and expenditures soon, and other capitalists are all the time being drawn in. No less than seven thousand men are already employed in these various industries representing the paying out of from \$7,000 to \$75,000 A WEEK payment for salaries and wages alone. Many of these men represent FAMILIES and they are all making their homes in Ontario. Thousands more, many of them leaving the States, are coming in each year. All these people are helping build up and develop Ontario, helping us to pay our taxes, giving greater demand for home markets for all kinds of Ontario manufactures, farm produce and the like. Ontario is being thus built up of our own home markets.

What policy do the Conservatives now offer in lieu of such a practical one as this? Read the Conservative candidates addresses as published here—Cheaper text books for the common children! That and nothing more!

In New Ontario many hundreds of tons of paper pulp are now being made every day, sold for the ready cash and exported to Great Britain and the States, thus our Province is being enriched from outside sources. All this time the Conservative leader, backed by his party, raise the cry that 'our pulp wood is being given away' and will be soon exhausted. It has been clearly demonstrated that in the first place the land and wood are not given away at all. The land is reserved by the Government, and so is the pine and hard wood on it, and is being opened for permanent settlement, and is being fast occupied by thousands of families moving in. In the next place the pulp wood is not being given away either. It is all being sold at 40 cents a cord, and that represents some million dollars of public revenue for many years, if not for generations, to come. Then, this pulp supply is not to be soon exhausted. Premier Ross has demonstrated, from the actual survey reports, that there exists enough spruce pulp wood to last for 900 years to come, at the present rate of consumption. Add to this the fact, well known to most practical men, that spruce wood grows very fast and each twenty years, on an average produces a fresh supply off the very ground now being cut over. Where, then, are the prospects of the wood being all stripped away? The answer the Conservatives give to all this is that common school books are too dear and changed too often. They ought to be supplied at from one to ten cents less! Read the Conservative candidate's address for Lennox, and what more do you find in it than that?

All through the last session of the Legislature and probably all through this campaign, the Conservatives' cry is that too much territory is thus given to a few large corporations. It is urged that each land owner ought to sell his own, or that it ought to be all put up in small lots to the highest bidder. That man would sell at first

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on Deposits Repayable on Demand

4%

Interest allowed on Debentures Repayable on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

The English Pheasant.

The pheasant in England, if not exactly indigenous, is certainly effectually naturalized and, though originally from the Caucasus, may after a thousand or so years of acclimatization be looked upon as truly British. Tradition has it that the pheasant was brought into Europe by the Argonauts. It was probably introduced into England by the Romans. It certainly preceded the Normans. "Pesant hen and pesant cock" appeared in King Harold's bill of fare. Thomas a Becket is popularly supposed to have dined off a pheasant the day he was murdered.

In the time of Edward I. the price of a pheasant was fourpence, while woodcock (it makes one's mouth water) were but 3 farthings a pair. Two hundred years later pheasants had risen to twelvepence apiece and woodcocks to a penny, while snipes could still be had at threepence a dozen.

As long ago as the time of Henry VIII. the pheasant, as it still does, apparently led to a "tip," though on a somewhat lower scale than now. "Rewards for bryngyng of p'sents" appears in L'Estrange's "Household Book." "I'm to Mr. Asheley svnt for bryngyng of a fesaunt cocke and iiij. woodcocks ye XVIIth daye of Octobre, in reward iiijd."

Japanese Porcelain Repairs.

In the manner of repairs those won-

PAINE'S CELESTIAL COMPOUND

THE Great Spring Medicine

WHILE IT DRIVES OUT SEEDS OF DEADLY DISEASE IT QUICKLY BUILDS UP FLESH AND MUSCLES.

A Marvellous Restoration Vindicated For by A Prominent Clergyman.

THE CURED MAN SAYS

"I Feel Like a New Man, & Condition I Owe to the Blessing of God and Paine's Celery Compound."

Thousands of families to-day mourn loss of near and dear ones who, when first came upon them, were for use other medicines instead of the disease banisher, Paine's Celery Compound. We earnestly appeal to the relatives of the suffering, to break from the bondage of medical etiquette dictation, in order that the sufferer may have a surer and happier home life.

The one remedy known to medicine can bring vigor, strength and per-

are now thriving and prospering as are probably no other part of the Dominion of Canada. It is largely because of the progressive and fostering policy of this Government that such progress has been made. And it may be remarked, too, that it has been in spite of all the opposition of Mr. Whitney and his Conservative supporters and followers in the Legislature and out of it—of whom the Conservative candidate of Lennox is one—that this policy has been carried out.

New Ontario under the policy of the Ross Government seems now destined to be a great source of additional revenue to all the Province of Ontario, and to become the homes of millions of prosperous people,—both farmers, miners, manufacturers and capitalists. No thanks to the Conservative party that we have any New Ontario at all. When the Tory party was in its height and glory at Ottawa, years ago, with Sir John as Premier, Sir Charles as lieutenant, and Whitney, Carscallen and all such faithfuls as staunch supporters, desperate efforts were made to deprive this Province of all the territory now known as New Ontario, comprising about one half the entire territory of this Province. It was only by persistent fighting of the Liberals at Toronto, under the leadership of Sir Oliver, that our first rights were vindicated, by decision of the Privy Council in England. They having vindicated the right of territory, a bold and daring attempt was made to deprive us of all its wealth,—its timber and pulp-wood, its copper and iron ore.

Without these New Ontario would have been a barren and worthless possession. It is a well known fact that in all these efforts Mr. Whitney and Mr. Carscallen were both faithful supporters of the Conservative leaders. No men were more so. No wonder then, that Mr. Carscallen, in his address to the electors has not one word to say about the development of our Province as it stands to-day, but confines himself to the mere puerile matters of the price of small school books, bonuses and the like. Compare such an address as that beside the Liberal platform of "Build up Ontario" and how small it appears! Hardly a word appears in the Conservative candidate's address about the building up and developing our common country. What a singular omission all that is. What would New Ontario have been to-day had the Conservatives had their way about it for the past twenty years? But what has it already become under the rule of the Liberal Ontario Government?

In their visit to Sault Ste Marie a few days ago the present Government witnessed some of the fruits of their policy, which the Conservatives have made, and are still making, such efforts to overthrow. The "Soo" itself which a few years ago was a small and straggling village of fishermen and

this is that common school books are too dear and changed too often. They ought to be supplied at from one to ten cents less! Read the Conservative candidate's address for Lennox, and what more do you find in it than that?

All through the last session of the Legislature and probably all through this campaign, the Conservatives' cry is that too much territory is thus given to a few large corporations. It is urged that each land owner ought to sell his own, or that it ought to be all put up in small lots to the highest bidder. That may sound well at first, but who does not know that great lumbermen, or great pulp or paper makers cannot afford to invest millions in great mills and machinery unless guaranteed large limits that may last for years. All our present large lumbering firms have now the assurance of large limits. The Government has secured the interests of the country by reserving the right of raising the price of the wood on these limits from time to time, if it should be deemed necessary. This Government, too, has provided for the public interests in requiring that in each contract that all the pulp, and it may yet be, all the paper shall be made here at home, and that the men employed shall be residents of Canada. In no other one of the Provinces have such requirements been made in the contracts. Do not the Conservatives conceal, as far as possible, these important conditions? Why should the whole truth be thus suppressed? Why such a feeble attempt he made to draw the proverbial red herring across the scent by yelping merely, "Give the children cheaper school books?"

There are in those regions thousands and thousands of tons of iron ore, copper, iron pyrites and the like. All these were lying as worthless as so much granite rock until the process of development was brought about by the Ross Government's progressive policy. Now thousands of men, all residents in Ontario, are given constant and remunerative employment in mining these ores, smelting and working them into machinery or steel rails and either exporting them, or filling the home market and thus saving the outgo of hundreds of thousands of dollars to other countries for just such supplies. In another month or so steel-rail making will become an established industry at Sault Ste Marie and more men and more capital will be introduced. Ought not a Government with such a progressive policy, and bringing about such progressive results, to be sustained? If so then the practical way to do it will be to help elect Mr. Madole to support that Government.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Old Moon Beliefs.
The health, growth and development of children and animals were years ago supposed to be influenced by the moon. If the sign was right at the time of birth, they would be well formed and intellectual, but if it was wrong there was no telling what sort of creatures they would become. Every worthless fellow, every dog, rooting hog, fence jumping cow or kicking horse was believed to have been born under an unfavorable phase of the queen of night. Queer people or those who were of hateful disposition were children of the dark moon, with the sign below the heart.

As long ago as the time of Henry VIII. the pheasant, as it still does, apparently led to a "tip," though on a somewhat lower scale than now. "Rewards for bringing of p'sents" appears in L'Estrange's "Household Book": "It'm to Mr. Asheley synt for bringing of a fesaunt cocke and iijj. woodcocks ye XVIIJth daye of Octobre, in reward iijjd."

Japanese Porcelain Repairs.

In the manner of repairs those wonderful followers of principle and truth in art, the Japanese, have a lesson to teach us. When a Japanese connoisseur breaks some precious piece of pottery or porcelain, he does not throw it away with disdain, neither does he try to deceive the casual observer into the belief that it is unbroken. Instead, he has it joined together, generally with gold lacquer, in such a fashion that the fracture is boldly shown and commented on, as it were, by the frank exposition of the method by which it is made good. Curious enough, a distinctly new and charmingly decorative effect is in most cases added by these irregular gold lines, while the sense of craftsmanship is tickled by the marvelous skill exhibited by the repairer in thus welding together the two dissimilar materials. Truth is preserved at no loss of artistic beauty. Indeed, once more it is made clear that the two may always walk hand in hand.

The Fly In the Ointment.

Probably the worst thing about marrying a widow is the fact that somewhere in her cupboards and boxes she keeps her widow's veil to be in readiness in case she needs it a second time.

All Doubts Removed.

She—And you will always love me, even when I am old and ugly?
He—But you never can grow any older or any uglier in my eyes, darling.
—Fall Mall Gazette.

Bird-Shot For Tiger.

No use to hunt tigers with bird-shot. It doesn't hurt the tiger any and it's awfully risky for you.

Consumption is a tiger among diseases. It is stealthy—but once started it rapidly eats up the flesh and destroys the life. No use to go hunting it with ordinary food and medicine. That's only bird-shot. It still advances. Good heavy charges of Scott's Emulsion will stop the advance. The disease feels that.

Scott's Emulsion makes the body strong to resist. It soothes and toughens the lungs and sustains the strength until the disease wears itself out.

Send for free sample
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.
50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

of God and Paine's Celery Compound."

Thousands of families to-day moles of near and dear ones who, when first came upon them, were to use other medicines instead of the disease banisher, Paine's Celery Compound. We earnestly appeal to the relative friends of the suffering, to break from the bondage of medical etiquette, in order that the sufferer may have a surer and happier home life.

The one remedy known to medicine can bring vigor, strength and perfect health to the weak, rundown, rheumatic, neuralgic, dyspeptic and those bled kidney and liver troubles, blood and derangements of the digestive organs. Dr. Phelps' great medical prescriber Paine's Celery Compound.

The following letter from Mr. J. Daniels, Lawrencetown, N. S., will inspire every suffering man and woman with fresh courage and hope. Mr. D. cure is vouched for by Rev. C. M. T. prominent clergyman of the Methodist Church:

"I feel constrained for the benefit of suffering humanity, to add my testimony to the wonderful effect of your Paine's Celery Compound. I was induced by your Compound through its wonderful effects upon a Mr. Parks. I had previously used a vast quantity of patent and proprietary medicines, only to find myself weaker. After using your Paine's Celery Compound to the number of five bottles I gained forty-three pounds, and was able to work hard all day, as a mason, comfort to myself. I feel like a new man, which condition I owe to the blessing of God and your Paine's Celery Compound."

A Hard Law.

A traveler getting outside of St. Petersburg discovered when he tried to re-enter the city that he had left passport in the bedroom of his hotel. The guards refused to let him pass until he sent for the passport. According to you," said he, "the thing for me to do is to throw my hat in the Neva."

"No," said the sentry, "suicide in Russia is strictly against the law."

Her Point of View.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—How long you in your last place?
Applicant—O! was there just a moment.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—A month? was the trouble?
Applicant—The trouble was, in that I was took sick, an' O! couldn't away anny sooner.

His Ideal.

"Gracious! You don't mean to tell me you are going to move out to Bogv."
"Indeed I am. I consider it an ideal."
"Huh! You ought to read the papers. There's more sickness there in any other town in this vicinity."
"I know it. I'm a physician."

A Twofold Surprise.

"Miss Alice," said the nervous man, "I think I will marry you."
"Indeed? Two very remarkable coincidences, sir."
"Two! How two?"
"One that you will marry me and the other that you think."

Ocean Depths.

The ocean used to be considered about as deep as its deepest at the highest mountains are high. It is now been proved to be half as again—that is, 46,236 feet.

The largest cast bronze statue in the world is that of Peter the Great, St. Petersburg. It weighs 1,100 tons.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & CO., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

Greatest Battle of the War !

Great Excitement Great Slaughter

Bloody Battle fought between High and Low Prices
Total defeat of the former

—AT—

Lahey & Co's Store

20,000 DOLLAR STOCK

of General Dry Goods, Men's Clothing, Hats and Caps. New and up-to-date goods which must positively be sold at once.

Everything in this store will be cheaper now than any place in Canada. This is a genuine sale. Come early and be convinced.

Sale now on.

TRY POLLARD'S FOR WALLPAPER

GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS.

The Abject Deference Shown Them by Civilians is Amazing.

The respect and deference shown to the German army officer on duty and off duty by his countrymen are wonderful to see, according to a London writer. "Civilians, even compatriots of distinction, on entering the dining room bow to him with formal humility. He acknowledges the obeisances only with a rigid glare of haughty indifference, though he is politely conscious of the coming and going of ladies. The German civilian does not appear to be

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

This is no time for a change. Build up Ontario.

Canada's foreign trade for nine months of the current fiscal year was \$302,498,900, an increase of over \$20,000,000 over the same period for 1901.

The St. Thomas Journal points out that the Mail is grief stricken because the premier did not tour new Ontario on soda crackers and condensed milk.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do

Scientific gardening is taught in the national schools of Sweden and in the seminaries for the education of national school teachers. There is a school garden in nearly every rural school district in the kingdom. The garden is placed near the schoolhouse, and the children receive practical instruction in the cultivation of plants, berries, flowers, herbs and fruits, the management of hotheds, greenhouses, etc.

A Sidewalk Prescription.

The busy doctor was hurrying down the street when he was stopped by a man noted for his ability to get "side-

Canada

COMPANY

CANADA

Sis.

President

\$0,000

\$0,000

owed on
payable on

owed on
Repayable
notice

ANNUAL
THER

BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

FINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

THE
t Spring Medicine.

IT DRIVES OUT THE
DS OF DEADLY DISEASES
'QUICKLY BUILDS UP
FLESH AND MUSCLES.

rvellous Restoration Vouch-
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Clergyman.

HE CURED MAN SAYS :

I Like a New Man, Which
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God and Paine's Celery
Compound."

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After getting outside of St. Peter's discovered when he tried to enter the city that he had left his passport in the bedroom of his hotel. The hotel refused to let him pass and to send for the passport. "Accuse you," said he, "the only way for me to do is to throw myself

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Her Point of View.

Hiram Offen—How long were you last place?

Ma'am—Oi was there just a month.

Hiram Offen—A month? What trouble?

Ma'am—The trouble was, ma'am, I was too sick, an' Oi couldn't get any sooner.

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Ma'am—I consider it an ideal.

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"But, while the officer is unable to see the civilian at whom he is looking point blank, he never misses observing the entrance and acknowledging the salute of another of his own race. He rises from his seat and stands stiff and erect while the newcomer advances and exchanges formal bows and greetings, and as he recovers the erect position from the bow he brings his heels together with a sharp parade click and waits until his superior has taken a seat before he resumes his own."

There were tremendous ceremonies in eating and drinking, too, especially in drinking. "Each table group lifted their glasses invariable together, as if at the word of command, taking their time apparently from the senior present. Having seized their glasses together and raised them together and simultaneously drunk, they would simultaneously finish and then, holding their glasses before them, would with great ceremony bow to one another before replacing them on the table. It did not matter whether they were drinking beer or claret or the German champagne, which seems to be the especially smart thing to take, there was the same ceremony. When a senior officer went out of the room, all the juniors present rose to stiff attention and bowed as he passed. When a junior rose, he made the round of the table on his way to the door and bowed separately, with a spur jingling heel click every time to every other officer."

PICKINGS FROM FICTION.

It isn't hard to judge human nature—if you let the other man do the talking.

"The Great White Way."

"When we undertake to compromise with the devil, his majesty always asserts his ability to grab the whole thing.—Shacklett.

If a man in the midst of the contumely and detraction of the world can get one woman to believe in him, it is enough.—"Love's Itinerary."

Mrs. Wiggs was a philosopher, and the sum and substance of her philosophy lay in keeping the dust off her rose colored glasses.—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

There is nothing in the world as harmless and as utterly joyous as man's conceit. The woman who will not pander to it is ungracious indeed.—"The Spinster Book."

The past gives us regrets, the present sorrow, the future fear; at eighteen one adores at once; at twenty one loves; at thirty one desires; at forty one reflects.—"Her Grace's Secret."

A man I knew once—'e's dead now, poor chap, and three widows mourning for 'im—said that with all 'is experience wimmin was as much a riddle to 'im as when he fust married.

JOBS Exchanges.

This is no time for a change. Build up Ontario.

Canada's foreign trade for nine months of the current fiscal year was \$302,498,000, an increase of over \$20,000,000 over the same period for 1901.

The St. Thomas Journal points out that the Mail is grief stricken because the premier did not tour new Ontario on soda crackers and condensed milk.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the joints? Have you dizziness? Have you a tired dragging feeling in the regions of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney troubles. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid kidney specific and works wonderful cures in most complicated cases. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—95

The pulpit has not lost its power. The world may have lost some of its former respect for the cloth, as cloth, but it never had greater respect for the manhood of the pulpit. The true minister cares neither for the old theology or the new as such, but he cares everything for the true theology, whether new or old.

Toronto News: "Not so hard, not so hard," murmured captain Jimmy Bannon when "Chaucer" Elliott was lacing the ball at the infield. "It's too early yet to take chances on injuries. They'll get the fast ones soon enough." Toft will have to play the best of ball almost to hold his place behind the bat with Elliott.

A Sick Stomach is always relieved, and unpleasant consequences averted by taking thirty drops of Polson's Nerviline in a little sweetened water. It instantly relieves the nausea and by its soothing and stimulating powers, calms the stomach and enables it to complete the process of digestion. Nerviline has been proved more than a million times the best remedy for stomach and bowel troubles. Nerviline will cure you. 25

It is quite likely that the ponies of Kingston, will enter the proposed baseball league, to include Ogdensburg, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Gananoque and Kingston. All these places can be reached by boat during the summer season. Manager Geoghegan will meet the Ogdensburg promoters of the scheme to arrange details.

Awful Experience with Heart Disease. Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned." Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—99

Old Delusions.

It is inexplicable how the old delusion that a man cannot eat one quail a day for thirty days holds its own. Any man can eat one quail a day for thirty days. At Lawrence some years ago Will Upton ate two quails a day for more than thirty days. For the first week or two he starved himself with the idea that he must keep up an appetite. After that he sometimes ate three or four of the birds in a day.

Another old fraud on the public is the belief that a horse cannot pull a sack of sand at the end of a two hundred foot rope. Any cow pony in Kansas will go off on a lope with such a sack.

Quietly Severed.

"There has been very little discussion of your separation from your husband," said the New York woman.

"No," answered the Chicago friend; "we thought it over and concluded that a quiet divorce would be in so much better taste."

Quite the Contrary.

Towne—He's the most disagreeable fellow I ever played poker with.

Browne—A hard loser, eh?

Towne—No; an easy winner.

seminaries for the education of national school teachers. There is a school garden in nearly every rural school district in the kingdom. The garden is placed near the schoolhouse and the children receive practical instruction in the cultivation of plants, berries, flowers, herbs and fruits, the management of hotbeds, greenhouses, etc.

A Sidewalk Prescription.

The busy doctor was hurrying down the street when he was stopped by a man noted for his ability to get "sidewalk" advice.

"I am thoroughly worn out and sick and tired. What ought I to take?" asked the man.

"Take a cab," replied the unfeeling doctor.

Some Remarkable Beliefs.

There are naturalists in this day and age who believe that horseshoers will turn to living snakes, that toads will live for thousands of years in the cavity of a rock without food or water, that the barnacle goose was developed from the shellfish of that name and that the bird called sora is a species of winged frog.

A Killer.

Maude—Gaskell thinks he is a regular lady killer.

Esther—I shouldn't wonder. I had to talk with him last evening, and I really thought I should die, he wearied me so.

When an old work horse is given a holiday, he spends it chiefly in looking lonesome.

Contentment is always perched on the rim of the ladder just above you.—Chicago News.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

Makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy kerosene oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by INTERNAL OIL COMPANY.

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Alicia -
Rochelle Salt -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Elix. Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Vanilla Flavor.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

44ly

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22
Lve					
Tweed	0	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Steele	1	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30
Markins	7	6:50	6:50	6:50	6:50
Maribank	10	7:10	7:10	7:10	7:10
Ernsville	17	7:25	7:25	7:25	7:25
Tamworth	20	7:40	7:40	7:40	7:40
Wilson	24	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Enterprise	28	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Mudlake Bridge	31	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Moscow	34	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Gairbraith	38	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Yarker	39	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Yarker	39	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Camden East	40	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
Thomson's Mills	41	9:55	9:55	9:55	9:55
Newburgh	42	10:05	10:05	10:05	10:05
Napanee	43	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
Napanee	43	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Deseronto	44	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
Deseronto Junction	45	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Napanee	46	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
Napanee	47	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
Napanee Mills	48	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
Newburgh	49	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Thomson's Mills	50	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
Camden East	51	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
Yarker	52	12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
Yarker	53	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Camden East	54	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
Thomson's Mills	55	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Newburgh	56	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
Napanee	57	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
Napanee	58	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
Deseronto	59	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
Deseronto Junction	60	2:45	2:45	2:45	2:45
Napanee	61	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00
Napanee	62	3:15	3:15	3:15	3:15
Napanee Mills	63	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30
Newburgh	64	3:45	3:45	3:45	3:45
Thomson's Mills	65	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00
Camden East	66	4:15	4:15	4:15	4:15
Yarker	67	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30
Yarker	68	4:45	4:45	4:45	4:45
Camden East	69	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00
Thomson's Mills	70	5:15	5:15	5:15	5:15
Newburgh	71	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
Napanee	72	5:45	5:45	5:45	5:45
Napanee	73	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
Deseronto	74	6:15	6:15	6:15	6:15
Deseronto Junction	75	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30
Napanee	76	6:45	6:45	6:45	6:45
Napanee	77	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
Napanee Mills	78	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
Newburgh	79	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
Thomson's Mills	80	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
Camden East	81	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Yarker	82	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Yarker	83	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Camden East	84	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Thomson's Mills	85	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Newburgh	86	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Napanee	87	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Napanee	88	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
Deseronto	89	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Deseronto Junction	90	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
Napanee	91	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Napanee	92	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
Napanee Mills	93	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Newburgh	94	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
Thomson's Mills	95	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
Camden East	96	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
Yarker	97	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Yarker	98	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
Camden East	99	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
Thomson's Mills	100	12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
Newburgh	101	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Napanee	102	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
Napanee	103	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Deseronto	104	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
Deseronto Junction	105	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
Napanee	106	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
Napanee	107	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
Napanee Mills	108	2:45	2:45	2:45	2:45
Newburgh	109	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00
Thomson's Mills	110	3:15	3:15	3:15	3:15
Camden East	111	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30
Yarker	112	3:45	3:45	3:45	3:45
Yarker	113	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00
Camden East	114	4:15	4:15	4:15	4:15
Thomson's Mills	115	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30
Newburgh	116	4:45	4:45	4:45	4:45
Napanee	117	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00
Napanee	118	5:15	5:15	5:15	5:15
Deseronto	119	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
Deseronto Junction	120	5:45	5:45	5:45	5:45
Napanee	121	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
Napanee	122	6:15	6:15	6:15	6:15
Napanee Mills	123	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30
Newburgh	124	6:45	6:45	6:45	6:45
Thomson's Mills	125	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
Camden East	126	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
Yarker	127	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
Yarker	128	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
Camden East	129	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Thomson's Mills	130	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Newburgh	131	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Napanee	132	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Napanee	133	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Deseronto	134	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Deseronto Junction	135	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Napanee	136	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
Napanee	137	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Napanee Mills	138	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
Newburgh	139	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Thomson's Mills	140	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
Camden East	141	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Yarker	142	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
Yarker	143	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
Camden East	144	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
Thomson's Mills	145	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Newburgh	146	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
Napanee	147	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
Napanee	148	12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
Deseronto	149	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Deseronto Junction	150	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
Napanee	151	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Napanee	152	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45
Napanee Mills	153	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
Newburgh	154	2:15	2:15	2:15	2:15
Thomson's Mills	155	2:30	2:30	2:30	2:30
Camden East	156	2:45	2:45	2:45	2:45
Yarker	157	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00
Yarker	158	3:15	3:15	3:15	3:15
Camden East	159	3:30	3:30	3:30	3:30
Thomson's Mills	160	3:45	3:45	3:45	3:45
Newburgh	161	4:00	4:00	4:00	4:00
Napanee	162	4:15	4:15	4:15	4:15
Napanee	163	4:30	4:30	4:30	4:30
Deseronto	164	4:45	4:45	4:45	4:45
Deseronto Junction	165	5:00	5:00	5:00	5:00
Napanee	166	5:15	5:15	5:15	5:15
Napanee	167	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
Napanee Mills	168	5:45	5:45	5:45	5:45
Newburgh	169	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
Thomson's Mills	170	6:15	6:15	6:15	6:15
Camden East	171	6:30	6:30	6:30	6:30
Yarker	172	6:45	6:45	6:45	6:45
Yarker	173	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
Camden East	174	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
Thomson's Mills	175	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
Newburgh	176	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
Napanee	177	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Napanee	178	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Deseronto	179	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Deseronto Junction	180	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Napanee	181	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Napanee	182	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Napanee Mills	183	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Newburgh	184	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
Thomson's Mills	185	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Camden East	186	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
Yarker	187	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Yarker	188	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45
Camden East	189	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00
Thomson's Mills	190	11:15	11:15	11:15	11:15
Newburgh	191	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
Napanee	192	11:45	11:45	11:45	11:45
Napanee	193	12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00
Deseronto	194	12:15	12:15	12:15	12:15
Deseronto Junction	195	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
Napanee	196	12:45	12:45	12:45	12:45
Napanee	197	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Napanee Mills	198	1:15	1:15	1:15	1:15
Newburgh	199	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
Thomson's Mills	200	1:45	1:45	1:45	1:45

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

CENTREVILLE.

Owing to the disagreeable weather of the past week very little seeding has yet been done.

The remains of those placed in the vaults here during the winter have been interred.

The cheese factory will begin operations for the season on Monday next. Mrs. James Perry is about removing from here.

John Lyons has returned to Coldwater, Ont.

Some of our young men have gone to drive on the river.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid, Napanee; Miss T. Dillon, Enterprise; Wm. Asselstine, Roblin; H. Donnelly, Camden East.

You Feel All Used Up. You're discouraged and disgusted—not enough energy to think, less to go to work upon. The reason? You are run down, your blood is poor, your nerves are like India Rubber not like steel as they ought to be. Use Ferrozone and the tired feeling will go, for it makes plenty of rich, red blood that feels the brain and nerves. The desire to labor comes back and you enjoy it. You don't get tired, because you have used Ferrozone. Neglect not a day longer, Ferrozone will cure you. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.

LAPUM'S WEST.

The roads are getting in good order for wheeling again, rather earlier in the season than usual here.

Milk wagons are going again, which as usual are doing a general freight and mail business.

A larger number than usual were out to church on Sunday night. What happened the choir?

Mr. Schuyler Rikley is back again after

Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.	No.5.
Lve Tweed	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Stocco	6 30	.....	3 05	.....	.....	.....
Larkins	7	6 35	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Maribank	10	6 50	3 30	.....	.....	.....
Ernsdale	17	7 10	3 50	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	30	7 45	4 05	.....	.....	.....
Wilson	34	7 49	2 25	4 15	.....	.....
Enterprize	38	8 03	2 45	4 35	.....	.....
Mudlake Bridge	43	8 13	2 53	4 45	.....	.....
Stocco	49	8 25	3 05	5 00	.....	.....
Yarker	39	8 25	3 05	5 00	.....	.....
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 25	.....	.....
Camden East	33	9 10	3 18	5 40	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 50	.....	.....
Napanee	43	9 40	3 35	6 00	.....	.....
Napanee Junction	49	9 55	3 50	6 15	.....	.....
Lve Napanee	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	54	.....	.....	6 55	.....	.....
Arr Deseronto	58	.....	.....	7 10	.....	.....

Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.	No.5.
Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Deseronto Junction	4	6 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30	.....	.....
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40	.....	.....
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 40	5 00	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15	.....	.....
Yarker	23	8 35	1 13	5 25	.....	.....
Lve Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35	.....	.....
Gairbraith	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45	.....	.....
Mudlake Bridge	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enterprize	32	9 20	1 40	5 57	.....	.....
Wilson	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20	.....	.....
Ernsdale	41	9 55	.....	6 30	.....	.....
Maribank	45	10 10	.....	6 45	.....	.....
Larkins	51	10 35	.....	7 05	.....	.....
Stocco	55	10 50	.....	7 15	.....	.....
Arr Tweed	58	11 05	.....	7 25	.....	.....

Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.	No.5.
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	10	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
Glenvale	15	.....	.....	4 10	.....	.....
Murvale	16	.....	.....	4 33	.....	.....
Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	4 45	.....	.....
Arr Sydenham	23	8 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....
Lv Harrowsmith	19	9 10	.....	5 00	.....	.....
Frontenac	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarker	26	8 35	.....	5 15	.....	.....
Lve Yarker	25	9 00	3 05	5 25	.....	.....
Camden East	30	9 10	3 18	5 40	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	5 50	.....	.....
Napanee	34	9 40	3 35	6 00	.....	.....
Napanee Junction	39	9 55	3 50	6 15	.....	.....
Lve Napanee	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee West End	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	49	.....	.....	6 55	.....	.....
Arr Deseronto	58	.....	.....	7 10	.....	.....

Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.	No.5.
Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Deseronto Junction	4	6 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30	.....	.....
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40	.....	.....
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 40	5 00	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15	.....	.....
Yarker	23	8 35	1 13	5 25	.....	.....
Lve Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35	.....	.....
Frontenac	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrowsmith	27	9 07	1 25	5 45	.....	.....
Yarker	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson	32	9 20	1 40	5 57	.....	.....
Tamworth	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ernsdale	38	9 40	2 00	6 20	.....	.....
Maribank	41	9 55	.....	6 30	.....	.....
Larkins	45	10 10	.....	6 45	.....	.....
Larkins	51	10 35	.....	7 05	.....	.....
Stocco	55	10 50	.....	7 15	.....	.....
Arr Tweed	58	11 05	.....	7 25	.....	.....

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN
the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment at. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT,
H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M.,
M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon
Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SAVING NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT
MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER IN
Lumber, Doors, Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings
Bee Hives and Sections
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Orders Solicited.
FACTORY. Richard St.,
Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 57

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Con-
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block,
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 517 J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros.,
DENTISTS.
Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
Offices over Duxee's.
Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first
Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday.
All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
DENTIST
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale!
Hard and Soft Wood deliv-
ered to any part of the
town. Also a fresh line of
Groceries always on hand.
S. CASEY DENISON.

town, is home to assist at the wedding
of her sister, Kate, to Mr. Marragaine,
Montreal.
Miss Mary McMullen is home on a
visit.
Miss Maggie E. Murphy has gone to
Enterprise, where she will take charge
of Miss Dermandy's branch millinery
shop.
Miss Cecily Murphy has gone to
learn the milliner trade with Miss
Dermandy, Tamworth.
Miss Beatrice Kouber returned to
Napanee after visiting with Miss
Emma McMullen and Mrs. J. A.
Killoran.
W. B. Vanalstine renewed acquaint-
ances here on Sunday.
J. L. Murphy, C. P. R. agent, Tweed,
visited his home on Wednesday

Perfect Cure for Bronchitis. This
disease can be treated only by a remedy car-
ried to the affected parts along with the air
breathed, for nature intended these organs for
the passage of air alone, and sprays, atomizers
and internal medicines utterly fail. But Cat-
tarhazone doesn't fail, for it goes wherever the
air breathed goes, and its healing antiseptic
vapor is sure to reach every affected part.
Cattarrhazone is inhaled at the mouth and after
passing through every air cell in the breathing
organs is slowly exhaled through the nostrils.
Cattarrhazone protects and heals the inflamed
surface, relieves congestion, allays inflam-
mation, and perfectly cures all bronchial af-
fections. Price \$1. Small size 25c. Druggists or
Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

PARROTT'S BAY.
Too late for last week's issue.
Farmers have commenced spring's
work.

The bay is clear of ice and the
steamer Aletha made her first trip up
the bay on April 7th.
A number of our young people have
already commenced to enjoy them-
selves by riding their bikes.

Mr. M. Smith has purchased a
buggy.
Mr. James Chapman has purchased
a horse from Mr. H. Lewis, of Bath.
Mr. B. Galloway is building a new
barn.

A couple of Ernesttown boys while
returning home from Collins' Bay
church, on Sunday evening, Mar. 30th,
upset their buggy, owing to the dark-
ness, and merely escaped being killed.
A few of our young people took a
surprise party to Mr. Sidney Clark's,
of Odessa, last week, and spent an
enjoyable time.

Mr. George Fleming has recovered
after his recent illness.
Mr. Irwin Miller met with an acci-
dent while drawing "stone" from
Odessa. His horse took fright and ran
away breaking his new buggy.

Mr. John Davison has returned
home after spending a few days with
his son, in Kingston, last week.
Miss Bertie Smith has returned home
to Morven.

A Siege
The matrons of the Edi-
son Orphanage at Lowell,
Mass., U.S.A., wrote they
had a siege of whooping-
cough in their institution.

They said that every case
was promptly relieved by Vapo-
Cresolene. Its value in coughs and
colds was so great they always kept
it ready for use. You know how it's
used, don't you? 'Tis heated by a
vaporizer and you inhale it. Write
us for a book that tells all about it.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere.
The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-
time, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50;
extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents.
Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testi-
monials free upon request. VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO.,
180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Thumb Rings.
Men's thumb rings are no rare
collectors. Some of the Roman
mens must have been cumbersome
one in the Montfaucon collection
the bust of Trajan's conso-
lina, measuring over three
across. Mediæval churchmen
degree did not allow "the large
and shortest of the fingers" to
dorned. A massive gold ring was
upon the thumb of the suppos-
tion of Hilary, bishop of Chi-
who died in 1169, and the rec-
effigy of Bishop Oldham in Ex-
thedral is remarkable for the
together thumbs being inclose
single ring.
When the shrine of St. Th.
Becket was robbed of its treasu-
famous archbishop's thumb ring
to him by the king of France,
with a ruby the size of a hen
found its way to the thumb of
King Hal, and as the humor
king is always voted just the
may be sure the royal hand was
only one so decked at court.
and aldermen imitated their
"When I was about thy years
says the fat knight, "I was not
gle's talon in the waist. I cou-
crept into an alderman's thumb

Building Superstitions.
In remote times a sacrifice
kind was always offered at the
tion of a building, either public
vate. Sacrifices were not only
at the completion of structures
kinds. The foundations were
usually laid in blood, whet
structure was a castle, bridge,
or church. Originally—tracing
fect back to heathenish times—
rifice was offered to the god
whose protection the building
placed. In Christian times the
rite was retained, but was giver
er significance. In those days
generally believed that no edifice
stand unless the cornerstone w
in mortar mixed with blood.

The blood was obtained by sac-
a dog, a pig, a wolf, a black co
goat, and not unfrequently som
factor's blood was poured out
the ceremony more impressive.

Clark Russell's Start.
When a young man of one an
ty, Mr. Clark Russell, the well
novelist, was present at the
dozen seamen who had muti
cause the food provided for th
of the most abominable descrip-
was disgusted to find that th
neers were actually sentenced
eral weeks' imprisonment for
to be poisoned with the provisio
out to them. From this sprang
of a story of mutiny caused ent
the shipment of bad food for tl
The result was "The Wreck
Grosvenor," by which Mr. Cla
sell made his name.

A Corkscrew Steeple.
The steeple of the parish of
Chesterfield, England, is offer-
the "corkscrew" steeple, for it
quite a big twist. This is due
tion of the sun on the wooden
materials, and the warping is
nounced in the case of Che-
church than in any other ch
England. Barnstable and Bri-
one or two other places have
steeples, but their tendency is
ly to "lean" and not to "twis-
church at Chesterfield is the
rival in the United Kingdom
leaning tower at Pisa.

Image
An illustration of a steeple, likely the one mentioned in the text as the 'corkscrew steeple' of Chesterfield.

Rheumatism

other disease makes one feel so old. It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, makes every motion painful. It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable it should never be neglected.

J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. E. Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so she could not lift anything and scarcely get up or down stairs; W. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently cured, as others have been, by

Dr. Williams' Sarsaparilla

It corrects the acidity of the blood, which rheumatism depends and builds a whole system.

It cures constipation. Price 25 cents.

ss Eda Topliffe, of Bath, at Mr. and Smith's, last week.

ss Schuyler Smith and wife, at en, on Sunday last.

ss W. Speers, at Mr. J. Craig's, on ay.

ss Victor Davison, of Kingston, Miss Laura Clement, of Collins at Mr. Steward Smith's, on Sun-

ss S. Wartman, of Lamoine's Point, r. S. Fairfield's.

st 10 Cents.—But worth a dollar a This is the testimony of hundreds use Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. They are pure, so pleasant and easy. The demand for this popular Regulator is so great it is taxing the to keep up with it. 100 in a vial. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—93

WOLFE ISLAND.

hn Wright reported missing since h 18th, is supposed to have been n to death. A searching party been organized and has been hling for the past few days.

e remains of the late Capt. Robert by, Kingston, who died last fall, interred here last week.

ss Anna Davis was married last to Clarence Londraville, a prout young citizen of Cape Vincent.

ss Emma Dawson, trained nurse, siting her parents.

ss Lafleur, New York, is enjoying v holidays among friends.

ss Gertie McLaren, after an exed visit with friends in Buffalo, has arrived home.

ss Nettie Horne has been engaged ach in No. 7 public school.

ss George Morgan, late of the island, secured a good position in the in Company's store, Garden id.

e extend our sympathy to the ives of the late William Rogney, he above place, whose death ed last week. Deceased was held gh esteem by the residents of the d.

ss poor, sr, seriously ill, is ale-ling

Thumb Rings.

n's thumb rings are no rarities to ctors. Some of the Roman spee's must have been cumbersome wear. in the Montfaucon Collection bear- the bust of Trajan's consort. Measuring over three inches ss. Mediaeval churchmen of high ee did not allow "the largest, first shortest of the fingers" to go unad. A massive gold ring was found the thumb of the supposed skele- of Hilary, bishop of Chichester, died in 1169, and the recumbent

HINTS NATURE GIVES

SYMPTOMS THAT SHOULD WARN MEN OF COMING SICKNESS.

The Significance of Sneezing, Yawning and Recurring Winter Colds. The Meaning of Blue Hands—Apeplexy's Warning Signals.

Nature scarce ever strikes without warning. In so far as disease is concerned it gives clear signs of what is impending days, weeks, months and even years before the attack. If people looked for these signs and took warning from them, they would escape much serious illness and live many years longer than they do. It is indeed remarkable how careless we are in this respect. A man who will anxiously scan the sky for signs of coming rain lest his top hat may get spoiled will never dream of examining his eyes, nose or finger nails for signs of coming illness.

The sneeze, for instance, is very significant. It is always a sign that something is injuring the air passages anywhere from the nose down to the lungs. Should it be only a case of snuff or pepper, of course the sneeze is of no consequence. But often it is an indication of congestion. There is inflammation somewhere, with too much blood, and the object of the sneeze is to give relief by getting rid of some of the fluid. This sneeze is a warning that every prudent person should attend to. It is at least the forerunner of a cold. But it may indicate an approaching attack of bronchitis or pneumonia. When there is much sneezing, accompanied by something like a small shower of rain, the victim will do well to take a warm footbath, go to bed and adopt the other usual remedies to cure a cold.

The winter cold itself is a grave warning. When it recurs two or three times every winter, it is sure to be followed in the end by chronic bronchitis. Once this comes on it is practically incurable.

Men are started on their lives much as a shell from a cannon—with a certain fixed quantity of energy. If disease or accident does not carry them off, they will die some time of what we call old age—in other words, when the energy with which they started is spent. Some have energy enough to carry them over the full century; others have only sufficient to keep them going for ninety, eighty, seventy, sixty or fewer years. Now, early baldness is a sure sign, with some exceptions, that the energy is likely to fail sooner than in the average man. But all kinds of baldness have not this significance. Sometimes the loss of hair arises from scalp disease caused probably by microbes. The warning baldness is that kind which commences about the temples and on the crown of the head and gradually eats its way over the scalp until only a circular fringe of hair is left.

Blue nails, or blue hands, betoken weak or obstructed circulation. They are a warning against overexertion of any kind. The obstruction may occur from disorder of several organs in the body. But most commonly the blue-ness indicates that the heart is not up to the mark.

Yawning is a somewhat similar warning. It is a sign that the steam has run down and that it is time to go to bed or perhaps to go into the open air. When you sit in a close room, the

Captain Gridley's Mother and Brother

Restored by Peruna.



DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA—CAPTAIN GRIDLEY, COMMANDER.

Mrs. Gridley, mother of Captain Gridley, who was in command of Dewey's flagship, at the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, says of our remedy, Peruna:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used Peruna, and can truthfully say it is a grand tonic and is a woman's friend, and should be used in every household. After using it for a short period I feel like a new person."—MRS. GRIDLEY.

Mrs. Longstreet is the wife of the famous Confederate General, Lieutenant-General James Longstreet, the only living ex-Confederate officer of that rank. She writes as follows to The Peruna Medicine Co.:

"I can recommend your excellent remedy, Peruna, as one of the best tonics, and for those who need a good, substantial remedy, I know of nothing better. Besides being a good tonic it is an effective cure for catarrh."—Mrs. James Longstreet.

Hon. Lucius E. Gridley, brother of Captain Gridley, also speaks a good word for Peruna. In a letter written from 1511 T Street, Washington, D. C., he says:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—"Your Peruna has been thoroughly tested in my family. My mother and wife used it with the very best results, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all who want a good, substantial remedy, both as a tonic and a catarrh cure."—Lucius E. Gridley.

Miss Mary J. Kennedy, manager of the Armour & Co.'s exhibit, Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, Neb., writes the following in regard to Peruna, from 842 West Sixty-second street, Chicago, Ill.:

"I found the continual change of diet

incidental to eight years' traveling completely upset my digestive system. On consulting several physicians they decided I suffered with catarrh of the stomach.

"Their prescriptions did not seem to help me any, so, reading of the remarkable cures perfected by the use of Peruna, I decided to try it, and soon found myself well repaid.

"I have now used it for about three months and feel completely rejuvenated. I believe I am perfectly cured, and do not hesitate to give unstinted praise to your remedy, Peruna."—Mary J. Kennedy.

Congressman Geo. W. Smith of Murphysboro, Ill., writes:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Peruna. I have taken one bottle for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited. To those who are afflicted with catarrh and in need of a good tonic I take pleasure in recommending Peruna."—Geo. W. Smith.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Searching For Knowledge.

"I say, pa," began little Clarence Callipers, with the rising inflection of one who earnestly desires to acquire important information, "what?"

"Oh, I don't know!" replied his long suffering sire wearily.

"Yes. But the question I wanted to ask isn't foolish, pa."

"H'm! If it isn't foolish, you may ask it. But, remember, just one question, and no more."

"Well, pa, there are two of 'em that I want to ask. One is, Which is the smartest, the man who knows enough to know that he don't know much or the man who knows enough to look as if he knew everything? The other is, If the end of the world was to come

By taking the warnings given by nature you will insure yourself against this pleasantest way of leaving the world and be sure of dying of cholera or smallpox or some other respectable disease.

Opportunities He Had Neglected.

"Were you surprised when I proposed?" he asked.

"Well," she replied thoughtfully. "I was not so surprised that you proposed when you did as I was that you did not propose on some previous occasions."—Chicago Post.

Conscience Stamps.

The postoffice department has a "con-

Thumb Rings.
thumb rings are no rarities to s. Some of the Roman spee-
st have been cumbersome wear.
he Montfaucon collection bear-
bust of Trajan's consort. The
teasuring over three inches
Medieval churchmen of high
did not allow "the largest, first
rest of the fingers" to go un-
A massive gold ring was found
a thumb of the supposed skele-
Hilary, bishop of Chichester,
d in 1169, and the recumbent
Bishop Oldham in Exeter ca-
is remarkable for the pressed
thumbs being inclosed by a
ng.
the shrine of St. Thomas a
was robbed of its treasures, the
archbishop's thumb ring, given
by the king of France, graced
ruby the size of a hen's egg,
is way to the thumb of bluff
al, and as the humor of the
always voted just the thing we
sure the royal hand was not the
e so decked at court. Mayors
ermen imitated their betters.
I was about thy years, Hal,"
fat knight, "I was not an ea-
on in the waist. I could have
to an alderman's thumb ring."

Building Superstitions.
note times a sacrifice of some
s always offered at the comple-
a building, either public or pri-
vate, were not only offered
completion of structures of all
The foundations themselves
ually laid in blood, whether the
e was a castle, bridge, cottage
h. Originally—tracing the sub-
to heathenish times—the sac-
s offered to the god under
protection the building was
In Christian times the bloody
retained, but was given anoth-
fiance. In those days it was
y believed that no edifice would
unless the cornerstone was laid
or mixed with blood. Usually
d was obtained by sacrificing
a pig, a wolf, a black cock or a
d not unfrequently some male-
blood was poured out to make
mony more impressive.

Clark Russell's Start.
a young man of one and twen-
Clark Russell, the well known
was present at the trial of a
seamen who had mutinied be-
he food provided for them was
most abominable description. He
gusted to find that the muti-
were actually sentenced to sev-
eks' imprisonment for refusing
isoned with the provisions dealt
hem. From this sprang the idea
ry of mutiny caused entirely by
ment of bad food for the crew.
sult was "The Wreck of the
nor," by which Mr. Clark Rus-
de his name.

A Corkscrew Steeple.
steeple of the parish church at
field, England, is often called
rkscrew" steeple, for it has got
big twist. This is due to the ac-
the sun on the wooden and iron
ls, and the warping is more pro-
d in the case of Chesterfield
than in any other church in
d. Barnstable and Bristol and
two other places have leaning
s, but their tendency is decided-
lean" and not to "twist." The
at Chesterfield is the nearest
n the United Kingdom to the
tower at Pisa.

gradually eats its way over the scalp
until only a circular fringe of hair is
left.
Blue nails, or blue hands, betoken
weak or obstructed circulation. They
are a warning against overexertion of
any kind. The obstruction may occur
from disorder of several organs in the
body. But most commonly the blue-
ness indicates that the heart is not up
to the mark.
Yawning is a somewhat similar
warning. It is a sign that the steam
has run down and that it is time to go
to bed or perhaps to go into the open
air. When you sit in a close room, the
lungs do not receive sufficient of the
vital gas, oxygen. The yawn is then a
desperate effort of the lungs to prop-
erly aerate the blood, and it warns you
to open the windows or to leave the
room. When you are out of bed too
long or when you have done an unusu-
ally hard day's work, the waste prod-
ucts of your body are present in exces-
sive quantity. Then the yawn is a
warning to you to lie down and rest.
Most people have a great horror of
getting a "stroke" or fit of apoplexy.
It is not by any means as unpleasant
as the toothache, but the suddenness
of it is what appalls. There is really
no suddenness about it, however. No
disease gives such early warning. A
"stroke" is a very simple occurrence
and not at all horrible. It results from
two or three causes, but the most com-
mon one is this: A little artery in the
brain wears out and lets some blood
escape, which clots, presses on the
brain and paralyzes whatever part of
the body is governed by the piece of
brain pressed upon. Now this artery
wears out only in common with other
arteries of the body. In some people
they all become what is called ather-
omatous, or hard and brittle. At the
same time they become tortuous or
twisted. We can see these hard and
tortuous arteries on the temples, and
then we know it is not safe to do any-
thing which will congest the brain,
lest the one little artery there, which
is especially liable to give way, shall
let the blood escape. Likewise warn-
ing is often given by the tiny arteries
of the eye. They break and let out
little traces of blood, which can easily
be seen, but a cold or sleepless night
may do the same. When these signs
occur—and they occur months and
years before the stroke—do not get ex-
cited or angry, no matter how great
the provocation, do not rush to catch
an omnibus or in any way overexert
yourself, and do not dine too heartily.

**A PRINCE ALBERT LADY SAYS:
"I Have Great Faith in
Diamond Dyes."**

To the wise woman who buys good
material, Diamond Dyes are a necessity
to the economy of the household, and by
using these dyes many perplexing problems
are solved. It is here that good judgement
and management can save much, while the
thoughtless and extravagant keep them-
selves hopelessly poor.
Mr. G. S. Pook, Prince Albert, N. W. T.,
says: "I am very pleased with the suc-
cess I have had with Diamond Dyes. I
have used the Black for Wool on many
occasions, and always got a lovely fast
black that kept its bright and full color as
long as the goods held together. I dyed a
heliotrope cashmere dress for my little
girl; it took a rich Cardinal, very even in
color, and that stands washing. I have
great faith in Diamond Dyes."
If you delight in home Mat and Rug
making, send your address to The
Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200
Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., and be
supplied free of cost with the new designs
of the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns
which are ready for looking.

or smallpox or some other respectable
disease.
Opportunities He Had Neglected.
"Were you surprised when I propos-
ed?" he asked.
"Well," she replied thoughtfully, "I
was not so surprised that you proposed
when you did as I was that you did
not propose on some previous occa-
sions."—Chicago Post.
Conscience Stamps.
The postoffice department has a "con-
science fund" of its own. Not at all un-
usual is it for people to use a poorly
canceled stamp and then to regret
cheating the government out of 2 cents.
In order to secure peace of mind the 2
cent culprit will send a good stamp to
the department with an anonymous ex-
planation. This stamp is turned over
to an official of the files and mails di-
vision, who pastes it on a large card
and draws a couple of pen marks
across it. The effect would be just as
good if the repentant canceled the
stamp himself.
The Nantucket Dialect.
A family circle in Nantucket was
once discussing the use of nautical
phrases when the mother said, "Girls,
I never use them."
"Yes, thee does, mother."
"Well, watch me and see if I do."
Shortly after she said to one of the
children, "There, take this and carry it
to Cousin Phoebe and tell her that this
squares the yards with us, and thee
must scud for it is almost schooltime."

Fill the New Page With Good.
The improvement to come in any life
from the "turning of a new leaf" is not
to be based upon the turning of the
leaf so much as upon the constant and
resolute filling of the new page by dint
of unremitting and often strenuous ef-
fort. An evil habit is not changed in a
moment, but is supplanted by the good
which is cultivated into a habit.
German Dolls.
It takes eighty men to make a Ger-
man doll. Each man makes a small
portion of the doll, but it is the same
bit all the time, and 1,000 dozen dolls
can be made in a day in some of the
big factories. After the men finish the
body portion of the doll the women's
work begins. They paint, dress the
dolls and pack them for the market.

How She Knew.
A young lady has just finished play-
ing a selection from "Faust."
Old Lady—How nice! I always did
like "Home, Sweet Home."
Young Lady (with a start)—"Home,
Sweet Home?"
Old Lady—Yes. Minnie plays it. I
can always tell it when she crosses
her hands.
His Start.
Ascum—What's that boy of yours do-
ing now?
Poppers—He's got a job in the bank,
and he's going to be president of that
bank some day.
Ascum—Bright, eh?
Poppers—Well, sir, he can sign his
name so nobody on earth can make it
out.
Worse Than That.
"I am told, sir, that you spoke of me
as a common liar."
"Whoever told you that, sir, must
have been trying to break it to you
gently. I said you were a whole bu-
roau of statistics."

one who earnestly desires to acquire
important information, "what?"—
"Oh, I don't know!" replied his long
suffering sire wearily.
"Yes. But the question I wanted to
ask isn't foolish, pa."
"H'm! If it isn't foolish, you may
ask it. But, remember, just one ques-
tion, and no more."
"Well, pa, there are two of 'em that
I want to ask. One is, Which is the
smartest, the man who knows enough
to know that he don't know much or
the man who knows enough to look as
if he knew everything? The other is,
If the end of the world was to come
and the earth be destroyed while a
man was up in a balloon, where would
he land when he came down? And, pa,
I don't know which one of 'em to ask."

Shakespeare's Anachronisms.
The very head and front of all offend-
ers in the perpetration of anachronisms
was Shakespeare himself. He speaks
of cannon in the reign of John, whereas
cannon were unknown until a century
and a half later; of printing in the time
of Henry II.; of clocks, and striking
clocks at that, in the time of Julius
Cæsar; he makes Hector quote Aris-
totle and Cæriolanus refer to cats and
Alexander; he introduces a billiard table
into Cleopatra's palace; he dowers
Bohemia with a sea coast and makes
Delphos an island.



Dunlop Detachable Tires
First in 1888—
Foremost ever since.
To have been "first"
merely proves antiquity.
To have remained first
proves merit.



DUNLOP TIRE CO.,
LIMITED,
TORONTO.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
Write for our interesting books "Invent-
or's Help" and "How you are swindled."
Send us a rough sketch or model of your in-
vention or improvement and we will tell you
free our opinion as to whether it is probably
patentable. Rejected applications have often
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DAY OF DECISIVE BATTLE.

When Death Shall be Swallowed Up in Victory.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: 1. Cor. xv., 54, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

The royal court of the Sabbaths is made up of fifty-two. Fifty-one are princes in the royal household, but Easter is queen. She wears richer diadem, she sways a more jeweled sceptre, and in her smile nations are irradiated. How welcome she is when after a harsh winter and late spring, she seems to step out of the snowbank rather than the conservatory, to come out of the north instead of the south, out of the arctic rather than the tropics, dismounting from the icy equinox, but welcome this queenly day, holding high in her right hand the wrenched off bolt of Christ's sepulchre and holding high in her left hand the key to all the cemeteries in Christendom.

My text is an ejaculation. It is spun out of halleluiahs. Paul wrote right on in his argument about the resurrection and observed all the laws of logic, but when he came to write the words of the text his fingers and his pen and the parchment on which he wrote took fire, and he cried out, "Death is swallowed up in victory." It is an exciting thing to see an army routed and flying. They run each other down. They scatter everything valuable in the track. Unwheeled artillery, hoof of horse on breast of wounded and dying man.

CHARGE OF THE BLACK GIANT.

In my text is a worse discomfiture. It seems that a black giant proposed to conquer the earth. He gathered for his host all the aches and pains and malarias and cancers and distempers and epidemics of the ages. He bunched them down, drilling them in the northwest wind and amid the slush of tempests. He threw up barricades of grave mound. He pitched tent of charnal house. Some of the troops marched with slow tread commanded by consumptions, some in double quick commanded by pneumonias. Some he took by long besiegement of evil habit and some by one stroke of the battle-axe of casualty. With bony hand he pounded at the door of hospitals and sickrooms and won all the victories in all the great battlefields of all the five continents. Forward, march! ordered the conqueror of conquerors, and all the generals and commanders-in-chief and all presidents and kings and sultans and czars dropped under the feet of his war charger. But one Christmas night his antagonist was born.

The old braggart that threatened the conquest and demolition of the planet has lost his throne, has lost his sceptre, has lost his palace, has lost his prestige, and the one word written over all the gates of mausoleum and catacomb and necropolis, on cenotaph and sarcophagus, on the lonely cairn of the arctic explorer and on the catafalque of great cathedral, written in capitals of azalia and calla lily, written in musical cadence, written in doxology of great assemblages, written on the sculptured door of the family vault, is "Victory." Coronal word, embannered word, apocalyptic word, chief word of triumphal arch under which conquerors return.

ROBT OF THE KING OF TER-

need not pass that bridge of fire until it comes to it. The most of us prefer the old way. But whether out of natural disintegration or cremation we shall get that luminous, buoyant, gladsome, translucent, magnificent, inexplicable structure called the resurrection body. You will have it; I will have it.

I say to you to-day as Paul said to Agrippa, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" That far up cloud, higher than the hawk flies, higher than the eagle flies, what is it made of? Drops of water from a river, other drops from a lake, still other drops from a stagnant pool, but now embodied in a cloud and kindled by the sun. If God can make such a lustrous cloud out of water drops many of them soiled and impure and fetched from miles away, can he not transport the fragments of a human body from the earth and out of them build a radiant body? Cannot God, who owns all the material out of which bones, muscle and flesh are made, set them up again if they have fallen? If a manufacturer of telescopes drop a telescope on the floor and it breaks can he not mend it again so you can see through it? And if God drops the human eye into the dust, the eye which he originally fashioned, can he not restore it? Aye, if the manufacturer of the telescope, by the use of a new glass and a change of material, can make a better instrument than that which was originally constructed and actually improve it, do you not think the fashioner of the human eye may improve its sight and multiply the natural eye by the thousandfold additional forces of the resurrection eye?

EVERYDAY RESURRECTIONS.

"Why should it be thought with you an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?" Things all around us suggest it. Out of what grew all these flowers? Out of the mold and the earth. Resurrection! Resurrection! The radiant butterfly—where did it come from? The loathsome caterpillar. That albatross that smites the tempest with its wings—where did it come from? A senseless shell.

"Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" The insects flew and the worms crawled last autumn feebler and feebler and then stopped. They have taken no food. They wait now. They lie dormant and insensible, but soon the south wind will blow the resurrection trumpet, and the air and the earth will be full of them. Do you not think that God can do as much for our bodies as he does for the wasps and the spiders and the snails? This morning at half past four o'clock there was a resurrection. Out of the night the day. In a few weeks there will be a resurrection in all our gardens. Why not some day a resurrection amid the graves?

Ever and anon there are instances of men and women entranced. A trance is death followed by resurrection after a few days; total suspension of mental power and voluntary action. Rev. William Tennent, a great evangelist of the last generation, of whom Dr. Archibald Alexander, a man far from being sentimental, wrote in most eu-

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 20.

Text of the Lesson, Acts x., 34-48. Golden Text, Acts x., 34.

34, 35. Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons.

As in Gen. i and ii and Rev. xxi and xxii so throughout this whole Bible the story is that of God working out His eternal purpose (Eph. iii, 11) notwithstanding the opposition of the devil and of sinful men controlled by the devil. The special story of the Acts is that of the beginning of the gathering out from the gentiles a people for His name (xv, 14), and this work began in the home of Cornelius under Peter, as recorded in our lesson. Although the Lord had commanded before His ascension that the gospel be preached to every creature and unto the uttermost part of the earth (Mark xvi, 15; Acts i, 8), the preaching had up to this time been to the Jews only (xi, 19), and Peter had to receive a special vision to teach him that God was no respecter of persons.

36-38. Preaching peace by Jesus Christ.

These glad tidings were for Israel first (Luke xxiv, 47; Acts i, 8), but in order that Israel might reach out to the gentiles, which they were slow to do, God made the sinless one to be sin for us that we might in Him be made righteous before God (II. Cor. v, 21), and apart from Him there is no righteousness, no salvation, however devout or prayerful a man may be. Even Nicodemus had man may be. Even Nicodemus had order to enter the kingdom of God, and Peter had to bring to Cornelius the message by which he and his house might be saved (xi, 14), for there is no salvation apart from the reception of Christ and faith in His atoning blood (Acts iv, 12; Lev. xvii, 11).

39. We are witnesses.

A witness does not need to get up his little speech or make up anything. He simply tells truthfully what he knows, and the redeemed of the Lord are continually on the witness stand proclaiming something concerning Jesus Christ. If all the redeemed were true witnesses, what a glorious testimony would ever be going forth concerning Him who is altogether lovely!

40-42. He commanded us to preach unto the people and to testify that it is He which was ordained of God to be the Judge of quick and dead.

In all their preaching these witnesses fail not to declare that although the Jews killed Jesus God raised Him from the dead and showed Him openly to chosen witnesses, and now Peter declares, as Paul afterward does (xvii, 31), that He is the God appointed Judge of all mankind.

43. To Him give all the prophets witness.

On the way to Emmaus as He talked with those two that resurrection day He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and taught that all things concerning Him in the law, the prophets and the psalms must be fulfilled (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). The Spirit of Christ was in the prophets, and the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy (I Pet. i, 10, 11; Rev. xix, 10), and the uniform testimony of all in whom the Spirit speaks is that the first great essential is the forgiveness of sins, and this can be had only in Christ by His precious blood.

44. While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all

THE POLICE DOGS OF GHEE

They Are Said to Serve Efficiently as Policemen.

The dog plays a prominent part all over Belgium as the poor man's horse, drawing milk-carts, vegetable waggons, and even the "shay" that carries his owner. But at Ghent the dog has been harnessed to law also and serves so efficiently a policeman that crime in the strict he patrols is said to have been diminished by two-thirds.

By means of dummies, made up to resemble as much as possible dangerous characters that might meet, the dogs are taught to seek, attack, to seize and to hold with hurting seriously. The first step to place the dummy in such a position that it shall represent a man endeavoring to conceal himself.

The dog soon understands that is an enemy whom he must hunt and enters into this part of his lesson with alacrity. Then the teacher lowers the figure to the ground, the dog learns that although he must not worry his prey, he must not let his fallen foe to stir so much as a finger until the order is given.

After the dummy, a living man is used, and as this process is without danger, the person charged for this purpose is usually one of the ministers to the pupil's creature comforts, and for whom the canine detective is sure to entertain grateful affection. Nevertheless, the dog is prevented at first, by means of a muzzle, from an exhibition too much zealous.

Afterward the experiment is tried on other members of the force, and in four months the dog's education as a policeman is considered complete, and he takes his place with the rest.

The animals are also taught to swim, and to seize their prey in water; to save life from drowning to scale walls and overcome obstacles, so that any enterprising burglar who goes "a-burgling" Ghent has a lively time of it if he meets with one of these four-footed "bobbies."

The dogs work so well and conscientiously that their number is to be increased, and there is a probability that the plan will be adopted in other Belgian cities. Their keep comes to only about cents a day each, and altogether they cost the town less than a hundred dollars a year.

8 MONTH'S MURDER CHASE

CLEVER WORK OF NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Charles Bullock Hanged at 1 Saskatchewan for the Murder of Leon Stainton.

One of the most remarkable murder cases in the history of Canada resembling, in the long past search for the murderer, the O'Farrell case in the Yukon, was closed by hangman at Fort Saskatchewan, recently.

In 1900 the Great Northern Railway was engaged in extensive work at Aspen, Wyo. An others who secured work there a machinist named Leon C. Stainton. He was about 18 years of age and a native of Kalamazoo, Mich. Employed in the engine room at tunnel works was Charles B. Bullock, also a native of Michigan. They became chums.

In March, 1901, Bullock's father and two brothers emigrated from Nebraska to the free gold land of Northern Alberta, and set up a farm on the Battle River, far from Ponoka, a station on the

the conquest and demolition of the planet has lost his throne, has lost his sceptre, has lost his palace, has lost his prestige, and the one word written over all the gates of mausoleum and catacomb and necropolis, on cenotaph and sarcophagus, on the only cairn of the arctic explorer and on the catafalque of great cathedral, written in capitals of azalia and calla lily, written in musical cadence, written in doxology of great assemblages, written on the sculptured door of the family vault, is "Victory." Coronal word, empaneled word, apocalyptic word, chief word of triumphal arch under which conquerors return.

ROUT OF THE KING OF TERRORS.

Victory! Word shouted at Culloden and Balaclava and Blenheim, at Megiddo and Solferino, at Marathon, where the Athenians drove back the Medes; at Poitiers, where Charles Martel broke the ranks of the Saracens; at Salamis, where Themistocles in the great sea fight confounded the Persians, and at the door of the eastern cavern of hushed rock, where Christ came out through a recess and throttled the ding of terrors and put him back in the niche from which the celestial Conqueror had just emerged. Aha! When the jaws of the eastern mausoleum took down the black giant, 'death was swallowed up in victory.' I proclaim the abolition of death.

The old antagonist is driven back into mythology with all the lore about Stygian ferry and Charon with oar and boat. Melrose Abbey and Kenilworth Castle are no more in ruins than is the sepulchre. We shall have no more to do with death than we have with the cloakroom at a governor's levee. We stop at such cloakroom and leave in charge of a servant our overcoat, our overshoes, our outward apparel, that we may not be impeded in the brilliant round of the drawing room. Well, my friends, when we go out of this world we are going to a King's banquet and to a reception of monarchs, and at the door of the tomb we leave the cloak of flesh and the wrappings with which we meet the storms of this world. At the close of an earthly reception, under the brush and broom of the porter, the coat or hat may be handed to us better than when we resigned it, and the cloak of humanity will finally be returned to us improved and brightened and purified and glorified.

You and I do not want our bodies returned as they are now. We want to get rid of all their weaknesses and all their susceptibilities to fatigue and all their slowness of locomotion. But as to our soul, we will cross right over, not waiting for obsequies, independent of obituary, into a state in every way better, with wider room and velocities beyond computation, the dustiest of us into companionship with the very best spirits in their very best mood, in the very parlor of the universe, before four walls burnished and paneled and pictured and glorified with all the splendors that the infinite God if the world lasts as much longer as rent. Victory!

THE URN OF THE TOMB.

This view, of course, makes it of but little importance whether we are cremated or sepulchred. If the latter is dust to dust, the former is ashes to ashes. If any prefer incineration, let them have it without avail or protest. The world may become so crowded that cremation may be universally adopted by law as well as by general consent. Many of the mightiest and best spirits have gone through this process.

If the world lasts as much longer as it has thus far, there perhaps may be no room for the large acreage set apart for resting places, but there is plenty of room yet, and the race

that God can do as much for our bodies as he does for the wasps and the spiders and the snails? This morning at half past four o'clock there was a resurrection. Out of the night the day. In a few weeks there will be a resurrection in all our gardens. Why not some day a resurrection amid the graves?

Ever and anon there are instances of men and women entranced. A trance is death followed by resurrection after a few days; total suspension of mental power and voluntary action.

Rev. William Tennent, a great evangelist of the last generation, of whom Dr. Archibald Alexander, a man far from being sentimental, wrote in most eulogistic terms—Rev. William Tennent seemed to die. His spirit apparently left the body. People came in day after day and said, "He is dead, he is dead." But the soul that fled returned, and Will Tennent lived to write what he had seen while his soul was gone.

THE FINAL VICTORY.

And so when the world's last Easter morning shall come the soul will descend, crying "Where is my body?" And the body will ascend, saying, "Where is my soul?" And the Lord of the resurrection will bring them together, and it will be a perfect soul in a perfect body, introduced by a perfect Christ into a perfect Heaven. Victory! Only the bad disapprove of the resurrection. Ah, there will be more to rise on that day than those whose crimes have never been repented of will want to see! But for all others who allowed Christ to be their pardon and their life and their resurrection it will be a day of victory.

The thunders of the last day will be the salvo that greets you into harbor. The lightnings will be only the torches of triumphal procession marching down to escort you home. The burning worlds flashing through immensity will be the rockets celebrating your coronation on thrones where you will reign forever and forever and forever. Where is death? What have we to do with death? As your reunited body and soul swing off from this planet on that last day you will see deep gashes all up and down the hills, deep gashes all up and down the valley, and they will be the emptied graves, they will be the abandoned sepulchres, with rough ground tossed on each side of them, and slabs will lie uneven on the rent hillocks, and there will be fallen monuments and cenotaphs, and then for the first time you will appreciate the full exhilaration of the text, "Death is swallowed up in victory." Hail the Lord of earth and heaven! Praise to thee by both be given. There we greet triumphant now; Hail the resurrection thou!

FROM A GRATEFUL PUBLIC.

A poor man suddenly became stone deaf, and thus lost his means of livelihood. Some charitable people, therefore, subscribed and, not without a touch of gentle sarcasm, bought him a barrel organ.

After the man had been on his rounds a month or two, one of the subscribers a confirmed practical joker, surreptitiously removed the cylinder, so that the machine would not utter a sound.

The organ-grinder, on the very first day he was out after this operation had been performed, brought back thrice the amount of money he usually took.

So long ago as 1602 the first British railway was laid down. It was at Newcastle, and the rails were made of wood. Horses drew the cars.

On the way to Emmaus, as He talked with those two that resurrection day He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and taught that all things concerning Him in the law, the prophets and the psalms must be fulfilled (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). The Spirit of Christ was in the prophets, and the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy (I Pet. i, 10, 11; Rev. xix, 10), and the uniform testimony of all in whom the Spirit speaks is that the first great essential is the forgiveness of sins, and this can be had only in Christ by His precious blood.

44. While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word.

The message was not Peter's message, but the Lord's own message through Peter, and Cornelius so recognized it, for he had said to Peter, "We are all here present before God to hear all things that are commanded thee of God" (verse 33). As the word was spoken the Spirit wrought, their opened hearts received Him of whom Peter in the power of the Spirit spake, and the Spirit Himself came in power upon them at the same time.

45, 46. They heard them speak with tongues and magnify God.

It was as at Pentecost (chapter ii, 4), except that there was no waiting for the Spirit having come as our Lord promised there is no longer any need to wait, but where the heart is open and the Lord truly received there may be also the filling of the Spirit. While there is no need to wait any definite time to be filled with the Spirit, there may be a need to wait because of the unreadiness of the believer to receive. There came with Peter six Jewish brethren from Joppa (Acts xi, 12), who, although believers, were astonished when they saw the Holy Spirit given to these gentiles. It is to this day difficult for some believers to think that any people can be blessed outside of their so-called churches, but they need to learn that God is no more a respecter of denominations than of persons.

47, 48. He commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord.

Here is something helpful for those who make baptism with water essential to the new birth, for behold in this company in Cornelius' house some saved and Spirit-filled people who have not yet been baptized with water and are thus baptized after they have been saved and have received the gift of the Holy Ghost. On the other hand, we have in Acts xix, 1-6, some disciples who, having been baptized, had not heard anything about the Holy Spirit, so they were baptized again and at the hands of Paul received the gift of the Holy Ghost and spake with tongues and prophesied. I mention this to show that we must make essential to salvation only that which God makes essential—viz, receiving Christ. (John i, 12; John v, 11, 12).

BREAD MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

A self-moving flour mill and bakery to follow regiments on a march, and to make fresh bread every hour with flour ground from wheat obtained by requisition upon the spot, has recently been designed on the Continent. This vehicle is formed of two parts, after the manner of artillery carriages. The first comprises the motor as well as a battery of mills with their bolters, and alongside of them the mechanical kneading troughs. All this apparatus is actuated by the motor that is employed to propel the vehicle. A continuous oven is hauled in the rear.

There is a cave on the Jorend Fjord, Norway, from which at every change of weather flashes of lightning issue.

hanganan at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, recently.

In 1900 the Great Northern Railway was engaged in extensive tunnel work at Aspen, Wyo. Amos others who secured work there was a machinist named Leon C. Stainton. He was about 18 years of age and a native of Kalamazoo, Mich. Employed in the engine room at tunnel works was Charles B. Bullock also a native of Michigan. The two became chums.

In March, 1901, Bullock's father and two brothers emigrated from Nebraska to the free grant land of Northern Alberta, and to up a farm on the Battle River, near from Ponoka, a station on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and about thirty miles by trail from Edmonton. Shortly after the arrival of the family in Alberta, Bullock's mother wrote to him at Aspen urging him to come to Alberta to take up a farm before all the land adjacent to the railway was settled. She wrote frequently to him in the strain, and Bullock must have shown these letters to young Stainton as induced him to go to Canada. The two quit work at Aspen, drew from the master of the works what money was coming to them and left the place, after telling several persons that they were going to Alberta, Canada, to take up land.

THIS WAS IN APRIL, 1901.

In June last Edward Bullock, who was then living on his father's farm but now has a place of his own went out to search for the nest of turkey that was missing. Near the Bullock farm there is a clump of brush not far from the Battle Lake trail, which runs past the farm. Thinking this a likely place for turkey to hide her nest, Edward proceeded to search the brush, but he not gone far when he came upon a human head protruding from a shallow grave. The body had evidently been hastily buried some time before when the frost was in the ground so that a deep grave could not be dug. Word was sent to the authorities at Ponoka, who notified the Northwest Mounted Police post at Wetaskiwin, a neighboring town.

Sergt. Hetherington, in charge of the post, rode out to where the body lay. He found a bullet hole behind the left ear. The body was that of a young man.

Looking over the clothing, the sergeant found that the buttons on the blue jeans trousers bore the name of a Kansas City firm. There was one of the pockets a curious bundle of matches issued as an advertisement by a Cheyenne, Wyo., business house, and a metal badge of a straw fair held in Kalamazoo, Mich. The socks and drawers were four curious tin tags which afterwards turned out to be tags of a laundry in Ogden, Utah.

With these slender clues the police sergeant set about tracing the murderer. In reference to the Kansas fair badge, he wrote to the chief of police at that place, asking if a one was missing from that town. The answer was that the mother of a boy named Leon Stainton was inquiring for her son, who had left Aspen, in Wyoming, in April, and had not afterward been heard of. Then learned Stainton had been patron of the laundry in Ogden. The officer, instructed by the department to make the fullest investigation

REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE

went to Aspen. There he learned the departure of Stainton and Bullock for Canada and got his first straight clue to the murderer Hetherington, when he took the trail to Aspen, put off his scarlet police coat and travelled in civilian garb. He traced Bullock and Stainton from Aspen to Ogden, Utah, Salt Lake City, to Great Falls

POLICE DOGS OF GHENT.

Are Said to Serve Efficiently as Policemen.

A dog plays a prominent part in Belgium as the poor man's "drawing milk-carts, vegetable carts, and even the "shay" that is his owner. But at Ghent, the dog has been harnessed to the police and serves so efficiently as a policeman that crime in the city is said to have been diminished by two-thirds.

Means of dummies, made up to resemble as much as possible the various characters that might be encountered by the dogs are taught to seek, to seize and to hold without being seriously hurt. The first step is to place the dummy in such a position that it shall represent a man endeavoring to conceal himself.

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Afterward the experiment is tried with members of the force, and after months the dog's education as a policeman is considered complete, and he takes his place with the rest.

The animals are also taught to attack, and to seize their prey in the water; to save life from drowning; to scale walls and overcome other obstacles, so that any enterprising burglar who goes "a-burgling" in the city has a lively time of it if he is with one of these four-footed detectives.

The dogs work so well and so efficiently that their number is being increased, and there is every probability that the plan will be adopted in other Belgian centers. It keeps coming to only about six a day each, and altogether cost the town less than three hundred dollars a year.

MONTH'S MURDER CHASE

OVER WORK OF NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Charles Bullock Hanged at Fort Saskatchewan for the Murder of Leon Stainton.

One of the most remarkable murder cases in the history of Canada, involving, in the long patient search for the murderer, the O'Brien in the Yukon, was closed by the man at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, recently.

In 1900 the Great Northern Railway was engaged in extensive tunneling work at Aspen, Wyo. Among the men who secured work there was a chemist named Leon C. Stainton. He was about 18 years of age, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich., employed in the engine room at the oil works was Charles B. Bullock, a native of Michigan. The two men chums.

In March, 1901, Bullock's father, and two brothers emigrated to Nebraska to the free grant of Northern Alberta, and took a farm on the Battle River, not far from Ponoka, a station on the

Mon., thence to Canada at Lethbridge, Alberta, and to Calgary, where the two took tickets for Ponoka, 120 miles northward. Inquiries at Ponoka showed that Charles Bullock had been there in April with a young companion and that they had set out on foot for Bullock's father's. On the way they had a lift from the mail carrier.

Bullock reached his father's house alone between 10 and 12 o'clock at night. The first intimation that the family had of his approach was the furious barking of the dogs on the place. On entering the house Charles Bullock told his family that a strange man had accompanied him to the gate and had gone on to Battle Lake. Bullock did not take up land. He stayed at his father's from Sunday, April 28, till Wednesday, May 1, when he left, saying that he was going to British Columbia to work in the mines. His father drove him to Ponoka, where he took the train.

Before leaving he went to a hotel and got an autoharp, which he had previously left there. This autoharp he presented to his father, and that act served to send him to the gallows, for it was clearly shown subsequently that Stainton had brought this instrument to Ponoka.

Charles Bullock, when he left Ponoka, did not go to British Columbia. He returned to Great Falls, Mon., where under the name of Charles Spencer he went to work on railway construction. Sergt. Hetherington started after him, but his change of name baffled him. He sought Bullock through five States, but without success and probably would not have got him but for two mistakes that Bullock made.

William Tirrell was master mechanic at the works at Aspen, Bullock, ostensibly to get work, but in reality to discover if any inquiries had been made about Stainton.

WROTE TO MR. TIRRELL.

asking if there was an opening for him at Aspen. The letter concluded "any news of Bud Stainton? Haven't heard of him since I left him in Calgary." The letter was written from Great Falls.

Mr. Tirrell sent this letter to Stainton's mother at Kalamazoo, as she had been inquiring anxiously for tidings of her son. This letter Stainton's mother sent to Sergt. Hetherington. It established two facts, that Bullock was in Great Falls and that he had been with Stainton in Calgary. Hetherington went to Great Falls, but having no picture of Bullock and but a poor description could find no trace of him.

Then there came into the sergeant's hands another letter. Bullock, in order to throw pursuit off the track, wrote under the name of Charles Spencer to Miss Gill in Kalamazoo, a friend of Stainton, with whom the latter corresponded, to the effect that she would regret to hear that Charles Bullock, Stainton's friend, was dead. The Chief of Police of Great Falls found Charles Spencer on the railway work and brought him in. At the police station he said his name was Charles Spencer.

"You are Charles B. Bullock," said Sergt. Hetherington, "and you are wanted in Alberta for the murder of Leon C. Stainton."

"He was my best friend," was all Bullock said. In his baggage were found many articles belonging to Stainton, for the possession of which he could not account. He waived extradition proceedings and was brought to Edmonton, Alberta, for trial and convicted.

The motive of the crime was robbery. When Bullock left Aspen he had \$42; Stainton had over \$800. On arriving home Bullock gave his mother \$25, his sister-in-law \$10, and he had a twenty-dollar gold

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

THE CLAY SOILS.

Some of you know all about it—how white it looks, how red, how yellow, or even how blue! You have dragged your teams through its sticky fields with clogged plows and harrows; you have driven over miles of road when your wheels were almost solid with its putty-like masses, and perhaps you have even cut it off your boots with a case-knife when you reached home. The one comfort in all this clogging stickiness has been the thought that your farm has a strong, durable soil, best able to retain the fertilizing elements of manures, and, if well managed, most certain to be valuable and productive. Some scientists tell us that clay consists largely of sand, ground as if by the mills of the gods, "exceedingly fine," so that it has lost its grit; others that it is largely alumina—a plastic abundant earth resembling a white tasteless powder in its pure state, and in its crystalline forms worn as sapphires and rubies. Clay seems, when found in lowlands, to be the sediment left by the muddy floods of the early ages; but on the hillsides, to be due to the decay of slate rock. The felspar which is the basis of the alumina contains also potash and soda, hence lime and gypsum are a benefit.

Clay soils have a great affinity for ammonia and other elements that feed plants, for this reason barnyard manure is one of its

BEST FERTILIZERS.

Coarse vegetable manures, such as straw, cornstalks, and fine chips, loosen the soil. Sand also lessens the compactness of heavy clay, but large fields could not be treated with it. In parts of Europe heavy soils are improved by burning the clay. The clods when perfectly dry are raked in rows on the plowed fields, faggots are piled on them and slowly burned, but such a method could not be largely practiced in this country where labor is much more expensive.

Under drainage is a necessity for wet clay soils. After fall plowing, heat, frost or rain will work on your field all winter pulverizing the soil; then barnyard manure, if applied, will act both chemically and mechanically to produce a texture that will admit air, warmth and moisture, and result in fertility. If plowed in the spring the soil may have its soil texture injured for years, for if either too wet or too dry clods will harden in the sun and lose much of their chemical value. Plowing green crops under is very beneficial to clay soils, but one of the most important points is to keep the texture of the soil in good condition by using implements that will reduce the clods. Thorough mixture is most important for increased fertilization and moisture, and deep plowing is an old rule. Clay soils are admirably adapted to the growing of most grains, specially wheat, beans, clovers and grasses.

USE THE TANNING MILL.

Will it pay to buy and use a tanning mill? asks Mr. J. S. Field. Some will say it does not, especially now, when most grains are so cheap, but that is a mistake. It does not pay to sow chaff and seeds of half a dozen kinds of weeds in with your grain. Your time and land is too valuable for that. In older

reasonably clear of the weed seeds. It may be hard to find it perfectly clear but there is no use in buying such seeds as a sample sold in Vermont last year, which had 58,810 weed seeds in a pound. Just think of sowing ten, twenty or more pounds of such seed on an acre. The seeds of plantain, sorrel, pigweed, smart-weed, curled dock and the fox-tail grass were the most abundant in this lot, and each of them might pass for clover seed at first glance, but can be detected under a magnifying glass. It would be a good lesson for the boys to collect samples of each of these and some other seeds in little vials, and label each, that they might study them until they knew them too well to buy them as clover seed.

THE LONGEST BEARD.

10 Feet 10½ Inches Long.—Moustache 1½ Yards Long.

Jean Coulon needs a shave more badly than any other living man. If his strength lay in the length of his hair, this Frenchman would be a very Hercules. His beard measures 10 feet 10½ inches in length, while his moustache is over a yard and a half long. Of course he has taken his time to cultivate these amazing adornments, as you may gather from the fact that he is 76 years of age. He is very proud of them, and this is perhaps one reason among many why he does not permit the vulgar to gaze on his grandeur every day of the week. The inhabitants of Montlucon, in the department of Allier, where Coulon re-



sides, are very proud of him, and by way of acknowledging their appreciation, the man with the unlimited beard exhibits his luxurious growth to all and sundry who care to come and see him any Sunday. Indeed, it may be said that for him the Sabbath is scarcely a day of rest, for when not on view he is carefully dressing his amazing appendage and moustache. During the week he rolls his beard in a sort of bag, so that he may be able to go about his occupation the more conveniently.

THOROUGHLY CHINESE.

Canton Is One of the Oldest Cities in the World.

an at Fort Saskatchewan, and recently.
900 the Great Northern Railroad engaged in extensive tunnelling at Aspen, Wyo. Among who secured work there was a miner named Leon C. Stainton. He was about 18 years of age, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich., and worked in the engine room at the works was Charles B. Bullock, a native of Michigan. The two were chums.

In March, 1901, Bullock's father, and two brothers emigrated to Nebraska to the free grant of Northern Alberta, and took a farm on the Battle River, not far from Ponoka, a station on the Canadian and Edmonton Railway, about thirty miles by trail from Edmonton. Shortly after the arrival of the family in Alberta, Bullock's mother wrote to him at Aspen, Wyo., him to come to Alberta and take up a farm before all the land near the railway was settled. He wrote frequently to him in this way, and Bullock must have shown letters to young Stainton and told him to go to Canada. The suit work at Aspen, drew from Stainton the works what money he was coming to them and left the after telling several persons they were going to Alberta, a, to take up land.

HE WAS IN APRIL, 1901.

In June last Edward Bullock, who was then living on his father's farm, now has a place of his own, and went to search for the nest of a bird that was missing. Near the old farm there is a clump of brush not far from the Battle Lake, which runs past the farm. Finding this a likely place for a bird to hide her nest, Edward proceeded to search the brush, but had not gone far when he came upon a head protruding from a shallow cave. The body had evidently been hastily buried some time before the frost was in the ground, and a deep grave could not be found. Word was sent to the authorities at Ponoka, who notified the west Mounted Police post at Kiwin, a neighboring town. Sgt. Hetherington, in charge of the post, rode out to where the body was found and found a bullet hole behind the ear. The body was that of a man.

Looking over the clothing, the sergeant found that the buttons on the man's trousers bore the name of the Gas City firm. There was in the pockets a curious bunch of tickets issued as an advertisement by a Cheyenne, Wyo., business, and a metal badge of a street cleaner in Kalamazoo, Mich. On the pockets and drawers were found tin tags which afterward proved to be tags of a laundry in Utah.

These slender clues the police set about tracing the murderer. In reference to the Kalamazoo badge, he wrote to the chief of police at that place, asking if any was missing from that town. The answer was that the mother of a man named Leon Stainton was in the city for her son, who had left Aspen, Wyoming, in April, and had afterward been heard of. He had learned Stainton had been a clerk in the laundry in Ogden, Utah, and was instructed by the chief of police to make the fullest investigation.

REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE

He went to Aspen. There he learned of the departure of Stainton and Bullock for Canada and got his first clue to the murderer. Hetherington, when he took the train to Aspen, put off his scarlet coat and travelled in civilian clothes. He traced Bullock and Stainton to Aspen to Ogden, Utah, to Lake City, to Great Falls,

Mont. Spencer.
"You are Charles B. Bullock," said Sgt. Hetherington, "and you are wanted in Alberta for the murder of Leon C. Stainton."
"He was my best friend," was all Bullock said. In his baggage were found many articles belonging to Stainton, for the possession of which he could not account. He waived extradition proceedings and was brought to Edmonton, Alberta, for trial and convicted.

The motive of the crime was robbery. When Bullock left Aspen he had \$42; Stainton had over \$800. On arriving home Bullock gave his mother \$25, his sister-in-law \$10, and he had a twenty-dollar gold piece, which he could not get changed at a neighboring ranch store. He had other money, but the Crown proved that he had at least \$55, or \$13 more than when he left Aspen. The defence attempted to show that the body found was not Stainton's, but this failed.

Sgt. Hetherington spent nearly eight months on the case and the expense to the Crown has been nearly \$3,000.

The hangman was one Capt. Binkley, from Ohio, but now living near Ponoka. Bullock made no confession. The Americans at Edmonton are very indignant at Capt. Binkley, who qualified for the place by showing he had officiated at 143 executions in Ohio. He is a neighbor of the Bullocks.

CAME TO GRIEF.

Mr. Topnoody went to a minstrel show last night, and the funny conundrums and jokes he heard set him thinking. So at breakfast he began on Mrs. Topnoody. She was fretful and not very much in the humor for pleasantries, but Topnoody slashed away.

"I say, Mrs. Topnoody, can you spell money with four letters?"

"No, I can't!" she said.

"Ha, ha! that's good. A woman never can get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a man can. Well, the way to spell it is c-a-s-h. Isn't that money?"

Mrs. T. failed to smile, and Topnoody started out with another.

"Wait a minute," she interrupted, "I've got one. Let's see if you can get it. Spell Topnoody with five letters."

Topnoody puckered his brows awhile and gave it up.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Mrs. T. "that's good. A man can never get at this sort of thing in the same clear-headed way a woman can. Well, the way to spell it is T-o-p-n-o-o-d-y. Isn't that Topnoody?"

But Topnoody never smiled and breakfast was finished in silence, except an occasional chuckle from Mrs. Topnoody's end of the table.



"TOP" HATS OF STRAW.

Bell-crowned high hats, it is believed, will be adopted next summer by London's smart set for their coachmen. Their adoption in this country is also regarded as probable.

All grades of servants have heretofore been provided with appropriate headwear for hot weather service excepting the "man on the box."

though mixture is most important for increased fertilization and moisture, and deep plowing is an old rule. Clay soils are admirably adapted to the growing of most grains, specially wheat, beans, clovers and grasses.

USE THE FANNING MILL.

Will it pay to buy and use a fanning mill? asks Mr. J. S. Field. Some will say it does not, especially now, when most grains are so cheap, but that is a mistake. It does not pay to sow chaff and seeds of half a dozen kinds of weeds in with your grain. Your time and land is too valuable for that. In olden times the different kinds of grain were cleaned or winnowed by pouring it out of a vessel in a current of air. Modern improvements have brought about the fanning mill, which is not a luxury but a necessity, if one wants to farm successfully.

I have used fanning mills for 25 years, mostly for cleaning seed grain—wheat, oats, flax and timothy—and have found that my grain when threshed was of better quality and cleaner than it otherwise would have been. In later years I have sold my grain—the greater part of it—for seed, and am getting considerably more than the market price. It takes but little figuring to find that it does not pay to sow foul seed. Weeds choke out the grain and use up the moisture and fertility. If you are going to sow anything at all, be sure that your seed is clean. You will get more grain to the acre and it will be of better quality.

With reasonable care a fanning mill will last 15 to 20 years and pay for itself in a few years at the most. If you have large fields it may pay for itself in one year. There are many kinds of fanning mills, and prices differ somewhat, but \$15 ought to buy a good one. Farmers are finding that they cannot farm in the old slipshod way—not if they want to make money at it. There is money in farming if it is done systematically and well.

GOOD LINE FENCES.

There is nothing that will promote harmony among neighbors and landholders more than good division fences. The lines should be definitely known, even if a special survey is made, and when once marked the fence should be put upon it and kept there. A little economy in moving fences on to the division where they should be has caused more trouble probably than any other matter concerning the ownership of land. Men will fight for a principle, or what they regard as a principle, with the utmost tenacity. Many communities can recall some instance where farms have changed hands entirely because two owners held an insignificant area of ground in dispute. There is probably a time when the decision of a surveyor is sufficient to satisfy both parties; but we have known of delays which permitted other factors to enter the problem that seem to require expensive legal means to determine the right or wrong. "A stitch in time saves nine" is eminently true with the line fence question. Whatever you may neglect, do not be careless of this or some time it may cost you much money or bitter humiliation and possibly both.

WEED SEEDS.

If a farmer desires to know how to select good clover seed, he must learn to know weed seed as soon as he looks at it. Then if his eyesight is not good enough to distinguish it when it is among the clover seed, let him spend from fifty cents upward for a good magnifying glass and let him buy no clover and not much other seed until he has examined it

way of acknowledging their appreciation, the man with the unlimited beard exhibits his luxurious growth to all and sundry who care to come and see him any Sunday. Indeed, it may be said that for him the Sabbath is scarcely a day of rest, for when not on view he is carefully dressing his amazing appendage and moustache. During the week he rolls his beard in a sort of bag, so that he may be able to go about his occupation the more conveniently.

THOROUGHLY CHINESE.

Canton Is One of the Oldest Cities in the World.

Canton, the capital of the province of Kwang Jung, has a population of about 2,600,000, is one of the oldest cities in the world, and until the port of Hong Kong was opened, it was the export city of the empire. Its old walls and fortifications with their old guns are all now obsolete and entirely neglected, remaining only as monuments of departed ages. They have never been of service except as warning of danger to an invading foe, and no doubt had the desired effect until the last half century. Canton is said to be absolutely and thoroughly Chinese, and there is no other city in the empire that is more so. There it exists to-day with its narrow streets, its old temples, its wealth its extreme poverty and its peculiarly constructed buildings; and when one considers the habits and achievements of its people and their achievements in the arts so characteristic of that country, its ancient history so resplendent centuries ago unless that story is a fable, and sees there now so much that is filthy and repugnant to common decency and civilization, the present state of the country needs but to be seen to be condemned. No stranger is respected or safe from insult within its limits, unless he has an official or military bearing, or is in the care of a trusty guide, one of their own countrymen armed with plenary license and power.

THROUGH YOUR NOSE.

In all kinds of atmosphere the breath should be inhaled through the nose. An occasional breath of extra pure air through the mouth may be good; but in cars and most offices and rooms nose breathing is essential, says Chambers' Journal. A second rule is, since so much time is spent in cars and offices and rooms in earning a livelihood, and since these places are overheated and underventilated—the heating and ventilation being out of the control of most of us—we must take in fresh air whenever possible, in order that we may restore the balance. The best time to do this will be in the morning, when the air is freshest, and late at night, when deep breathing will help us to get sleep. We may breathe correctly while we are waiting in a street, and especially where streets meet. We can soon form an automatic habit of breathing properly on such occasions.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Punishment is lame, but it comes.—Herbert.

Rank and riches are chains of gold, but still chains.—Ruffini.

When passion is on the throne reason is out of doors.—M. Henry.

Magnificent promises are always to be suspected.—Theodore Parker.

There is nothing more imprudent than excessive prudence.—Colton.

Stillness of person and steadiness of features are signal marks of good breeding.—O. W. Holmes.

He that blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with, has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.—Franklin.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, April 15.—Wheat—The market is dull. Red and white are quoted at 71½c middle freights. On call No. 2 white was offered at 72c east. Goose was steady. On call No. 2 was opened at 66c on the Midland. Spring wheat is steady at 71½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady. No. 1 hard is quoted at 84c North Bay. On call No. 1 northern was offered at 80c Toronto and west April delivery, and 80c was North Bay. No. 2 northern was offered at 77c April delivery Toronto and west.

Flour—The market is quiet. Cars of 90 per cent. patents are offering at \$2.75 in buyers' bags middle freights, and local exporters quote \$2.70. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents, and \$4 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$18 to \$18.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 to \$16.50 for bran in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 53c for No. 1, 52c for No. 2, 50c for No. 3 extra, and 48c for No. 3 Lake Ontario ports, and 1c less f.o.b. cars outside. On call No. 3 was offered at 49c C.P.R. middle freights.

Wheat—Is scarce and firmer at 57c to 58c middle freights.

Oats—Is quiet at 55½c middle freights.

Corn—The market is firmer at 56½c for Canada No. 2 yellow and 56c for No. 2 mixed west.

Oats—The market is weak and lower. There were large purchases today, 25 to 30 cars of No. 2 white selling at 39c and 39½c east and 38c west.

Oats—Is steady at \$4.60 for cars of bags, and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Pigs—Are steady. On call No. 2 were offered at 79c high freights, and No. 2 white ewes were offered at 85c middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Complaints are more numerous now than ever before about the poor quality offered. Not a single basket comes without a number of bad rolls in it. At present indications this must continue for two or three weeks, until the cows can be put into the pasture. Creameries of choice grade offer only fairly, and sell well on account of the poor dairy offerings. We quote:—

Creamery prints, 22c to 23c do solids, 21c to 22c do seconds, 18c to 20c Dairy pound rolls choice 18c to 20c do large rolls, choice 17c to 18c do tubs, 14c to 16c do medium and low 10c to 12½c Eggs—The market has become fairly steady at 12c. There is a strong demand both for local requirements and for pickling. Offerings are liberal.

Potatoes—The market is dull, with liberal offerings and a light demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at 55c to 57c. Potatoes out of store sell at 65c to 70c.

Poultry—Demand is fair and receipts are light. Prices are steady at 12½c to 13c for well-fatted, fresh-killed turkeys and 6c to 90c for chickens.

Baled Hay—Demand is light and

100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
do light....	2.75	4.00
Milk cows, each....	35.00	50.00
Sheep, exp. ewes, cwt. 3.50	4.00	
Lambs, yearlings, cwt 4.50	5.85	
do spring, each.....	2.00	5.00
Hogs, choice, per cwt. 6.15	0.00	
Hogs, light, per cwt....	5.90	0.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt.....	5.90	0.00

IN TOMB OF ROCK.

Cecil Rhodes' Remains Now Lie at Rest.

A Bulawayo, Matabeland, despatch says:—On Thursday, amid an immense throng of soldiers, civilians and natives, the body of Cecil Rhodes was committed to its rock tomb in the Matoppo Hills. The coffin was shrouded in a Union Jack and the wreath sent by Queen Alexandra was laid upon it as it was lowered into the grave.

The funeral party started from Fuller's Hotel early Thursday morning. The procession was five miles long as it wound through the hills and gorges. Every sort of conveyance was made use of; some were on foot, others were on horseback or on bicycles, while still others were in wagons and carriages. When the procession was a mile from the grave everybody dismounted and concluded the journey on foot.

Twelve men hauled the coffin to the almost inaccessible summit of the kopje, where the Chiefs Shombli, Fak, and Umgula and two thousand natives had assembled to witness the Christian burial rites, which they afterwards supplemented in their own fashion, by the sacrifice of 15 oxen to the shade of the great dead chief.

Thousands of white persons congregated around the wind-swept hill. The grave was encircled by six boulders. The interment was extremely impressive. The Dead March re-echoed through the hills, and the natives stood like statues. Tears were in the eyes of many of the onlookers.

The Bishop of Mashonaland, who conducted the burial service, said:—"I consecrate this place forever; here he thought, here he lived, and died for the Empire."

When the coffin was lowered into the tomb chiselled in the solid rock, all those present sang the "Old Hundredth" and "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er." The remainder of the burial service was chanted, and the band played the Dead March in Saul. The tomb was covered with wreaths.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Successful Business Career of Some of Its Graduates.

The publication of Professor S. J. McLean's report to the Dominion Government on railway freight rates in Canada, and the appointment of T. A. Russell, B.A., late secretary of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association to the general management of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., at a very high salary, call public attention once more to the success in business of young men trained in the University of Toronto. Professor McLean, who graduated with the highest honors in political science in 1894, recently resigned the professorship of political economy in the University of Arkansas to take a similar position in the University of Leland Stanford, California, one of the largest and wealthiest universities in the United States. The University of Toronto has recently established a new course in which a Diploma of Commerce is granted at the end of two years. This course will be of great value as a training for business men, as it includes commercial law, banking, etc. The Toronto Board of Trade grants \$250 a year for prizes to students

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHAT OUR LAWMAKERS ARE DOING AT OTTAWA.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

Col. Hughes called attention to reflections made upon Canadian soldiers in a letter which appeared in the London Daily News on March 18th. The writer said that at Faberspruit the Canadians had taken boots and stockings off dead Boers, and had pulled out their toenails as mementoes. Col. Sam said this statement was entirely untrue. He read a letter published in one of the newspapers from a young English Yeoman, denying the charge made against the Canadians. The Yeoman in question pointed out that the story probably arose from the fact that the Boers had taken off their boots in order to be able to creep quietly up to the British camp.

REPRESENTATION IN YUKON.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) was told by Mr. Sifton that he expected to introduce a bill this session dealing with a number of matters connected with the Yukon territory, and in all probability the question of representation of the Yukon in the House would be dealt with in that bill. The matter was at present under consideration.

COLONIES WILL DECIDE.

Mr. R. L. Borden enquired with respect to a press despatch from Washington, which stated that Secretary Hay and Mr. Raikes, secretary of the British Embassy, had signed a treaty, extending the British Colonies the provisions of the original treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the preservation of industrial properties. Mr. Borden said that there was some such treaty, more particularly with regard to trade marks, in 1877. Subsequently a treaty between France and Spain was negotiated. To this the United States and Great Britain also became parties at a later date. He understood that these two conventions already applied to the British Colonies, and he wanted to know whether the Government had any information on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Government had no information whatever on the subject, but, of course, their attention had been called to the despatches, and they had asked, and were expecting, information regarding it. Without having received any such information he was quite sure of one thing, that whatever treaty had been concluded by Great Britain with the United States would not ipso facto apply to the colonies, but that the colonies would be left to decide for themselves whether or not they should be parties to that agreement, whatever it might be.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. Ross presented a petition from the Local Legislature of Manitoba in reference to the reduction of interest on school lands held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Province of Manitoba.

CANNO BRIDGE COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the Strait of Canso Bridge Company was read a third time and passed, after inserting an amendment to make it quite clear that the tolls may be regulated from time to time by the Governor-in-Council.

SECOND READINGS.

To incorporate the Canadian Northern Telegraph Co.—Mr. Davis.

Respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Co.—Mr. Hardy.

Respecting the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Co.—Mr. Scott.

Respecting the Temagami Railway Co.—Mr. McCarthy.

Respecting the Calgary and Edmonton Co.—Mr. Barker.

Respecting the Lake Champlain

Dr. Borden said, when we have at least one more arsenal, located in a central part of Canada. But as to the present. He said that in the course of the output of ammunition from present arsenal at Quebec would increase from two millions to or seven million rounds a day working on the 8-hour basis, and or 20 million cartridges could be turned out by the arsenal within full time. As to arms, continued Minister, the Government hoped, short time to have in operation Canada a factory capable of turning out from 12,000 to 15,000 yearly, working 8 hours per day, more than double that number working full time. The arm turned out was the Sir Charles rifle. It was possible to have this country, he said, a very effective defensive force at very little expenditure than the present one. We wanted educated, well-trained officers, and he agreed that it should be, to that end, a severe amputation. Canada had raised headquarters a medical corps set to none in the world. That been shown in South Africa, they had only been landed there the Mounted Rifles, when they put at once to the most severe possible, and he had received a telegram from Col. Evans stating they had acquitted themselves the greatest possible credit.

SECOND READINGS.

Respecting the South Shore Railway Co.—Mr. Geoffrion.

To incorporate the Canada Central Railway Co.—Mr. Scott.

To incorporate the British American Life Insurance Co.—Mr. Bickard.

Respecting the Hudson's Bay North-West Railway Co.—Mr. Ol.

Respecting the Montreal and Western Counties Railway Co.—Mr. Demers (St. John and Iverville).

To incorporate the Nepigon Railway Co.—Mr. Campbell.

To incorporate the Gaspe and Northern Railway Co.—Mr. Gauvreau.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a Medical Council in Canada was considered in Committee. Wilfrid Laurier suggested that their consideration of it be deferred. He admitted that he had been somewhat prejudiced against the measure in the first place. This feeling since been removed, but there still many, especially in the Province of Quebec, who were entitled to hear, and whom it would require little time to convince of the advantages of the measure. After further discussion the course suggested by the Premier was agreed to.

APPROPRIATION SPENT.

Mr. Monk was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the reason their arrears of wages due to workmen the Department of Public Works because the money appropriated had been spent and a new appropriation must be awaited.

PENSIONS.

Mr. Oliver was told by Dr. Borden that members of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles are entitled pensions from the Imperial Government as members of an Imperial corps. The Government of Canada had not considered the question supplementing this grant.

WESTERN HORSES.

Mr. Oliver asked why there were Western horses purchased for third contingent. He was told Dr. Borden that these horses were bought by an agent of the Imperial Government, and that the Government of Canada had nothing to do with it, but, as a matter of fact, 100 of them were bought in Idaho.

CANADIAN NORTHERN BILL.

The bill respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Co.

Potatoes—The market is dull, with liberal offerings and a light demand. Cans on the track here are quoted at 55c to 57c. Potatoes out of store sell at 55c to 70c.

Poultry—Demand is fair and receipts are light. Prices are steady at 12c to 13c for well-fatted, fresh-killed turkeys, and 6c to 9c for chickens.

Baled Hay—Demand is light and the market dull at \$10 for No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—There is only a fair demand, and the market is quiet at \$5 on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products are all in good demand, and the market is very firm at the following prices:—

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.50 to \$22; heavy mess, \$21; clear shoulder mess, \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases, 10c; breakfast bacon, 11c; hams, 12c; ribs, 11c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 14c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces, 11c; tubs 11c and pails 11c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, April 15.—Flour, quiet but firm. Wheat, spring steady; No. 1 northern, carloads, 77c; winter, same, No. 2 red, 81c. Corn, higher; No. 2 yellow, 64c; No. 3 do, 64 to 61c; No. 2 corn, 63c to 61c; No. 3 do, 61c. Oats, firm; No. 2 white 48c; No. 3 do, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 3 do, 45c. Barley, scarce; no sale. Rye, No. 2 offered at 61c through killed.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, April 15.—Close—Wheat, on passage steady. Maize, on passage quiet and steady. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday some higher, some lower. French country markets steady.

Paris, April 15.—Close—Wheat, tone steady; April 22f 5c, September and December 20f 40c.

Antwerp, April 15.—No. 2 red winter, 17f.

London, April 15.—Close—Mark Lane farther market—Wheat, foreign quiet at an advance of 3d, English less offering; maize, American nothing doing; Pambian steady; flour, American steady at an advance of 3d, English firm and rather dearer.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 15.—There were light receipts at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning and the good demand for all classes of cattle caused the prices to stiffen for both butchers' and exporters', and a little also for yearling lambs. The receipts were 38 loads, which included 647 cattle, 272 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs and 40 calves. Export cattle were sold at the record price of \$6.30 per cwt. Butchers' cattle were higher by about 15c per cwt. Sheep were steady and sold out early and easily at the prevailing figures. The advance in the yearling lambs was about 5c per cwt.

We quote:—

Export cattle, choice...	\$4.80	\$6.30
do medium.....	3.50	4.80
do cows, per cwt.....	2.00	3.50
Butchers' cattle picked	5.25	5.50
do choice.....	5.00	5.25
do fair.....	4.74	5.00
do common.....	4.00	4.75
do cows.....	3.00	4.00
do bulls.....	2.50	3.25
Feeders, short-keep.....	4.00	5.00
do medium.....	3.40	4.00
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,500		

Mr. McLean, who graduated with the highest honors in political science in 1894, recently resigned the professorship of political economy in the University of Arkansas to take a similar position in the University of Leland Sanford, California, one of the largest and wealthiest universities in the United States. The University of Toronto has recently established a new course in which a Diploma of Commerce is granted at the end of two years. This course will be of great value as a training for business men, as it includes commercial law, banking, etc. The Toronto Board of Trade grants \$250 a year for prizes to students taking this course.

BELGIUM FEARS RIOTS.

Troops Ordered to Be Ready For an Outbreak.

A despatch from Brussels says:—King Leopold was mobbed by Socialists on Wednesday afternoon, on his arrival here from Biarritz. The meeting between the Socialists and the King was quite accidental, but it was none the less unpleasant for his Majesty, whose automobile was surrounded by excited Socialists, who shouted: "Long live the Republic!" "Long live universal suffrage!" and waved red flags in the King's face.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Fournement, Socialist, gave notice of his intention to interpellate the Government on what he termed a "gross breach of international hospitality" in expelling the Spanish Deputies.

The Socialist incident on Wednesday has aroused intense excitement, and there are fears of further disturbances and complications. The Minister of War, Gen. Causement Alkema, has ordered the militia reserves of 18 regiments to be in readiness to rejoin the colors, and gendarmes of all the divisions are held in instant readiness to march wherever required.

MASSACRE AND PILLAGE.

Natives of French Congo Loot All Factories.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Journal announces that grave news has been received from the French Congo. On March 4 a large body of natives came down the banks of the Sangha River. They looted all the factories, massacring all the officials, European and native, at the Kaleinpa. M. Caseneuve, director of the Sangha River Company, was killed, and the factory, containing goods worth £6,000, was pillaged. The factory belonging to M. Fortin, director of the French African Company, was looted the following day. M. Fortin only escaped death through the fact that he had gone to help M. Caseneuve, and did not meet the natives.

Much uneasiness is felt as to the depots of eight colonial companies up-country above Sangha. The news was received yesterday from Brazzaville, French Congo, by the Minister for the Colonies.

PREPARES TO HIT ENGLAND.

Russia Said to be Making Finland a Military Base.

A despatch from Christiania says:—Writing anonymously to Verdens Gang, a distinguished military authority explains that Russia's action in Finland is based on military necessity. The Russians, he says, will go no further in the destruction of Finnish institutions than is necessary to make the country a safe operating ground for a strong army destined to guard the great canal Russia intends to build from St. Petersburg to the White Sea in order to be able to hit England in a future war.

of Canso Bridge Company was read a third time and passed, after inserting an amendment to make it quite clear that the tolls may be regulated from time to time by the Governor-in-Council.

SECOND READINGS.

To incorporate the Canadian Northern Telegraph Co.—Mr. Davis.
Respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Co.—Mr. Hardy.
Respecting the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Co.—Mr. Scott.
Respecting the Temagami Railway Co.—Mr. McCarthy.
Respecting the Calgary and Edmonton Co.—Mr. Barker.
Respecting the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Co.—Mr. Geoffrion.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

Mr. Henderson was informed by Mr. Mulock that in 1896 the amount of money expended in paying the employees on the St. Lawrence Canal was \$148,826, and the amount collected on the said canal, \$120,256. In 1897 the wages were \$137,543; and the collections \$122,437. In 1898 these amounts were respectively \$145,623 and \$120,338. In 1899 they were \$150,291 and \$141,979. In 1900 the wages were \$190,840, and the collections were \$147,637.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that within the past five years the number of appeals taken before the Supreme Court of Canada was 494. Of these there were only 16 heard before the full bench of six judges.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Col. Hughes was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Government has not reached a decision as to whether a bill should be introduced fixing the 24th of May as the day of official observance of the King's birthday.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Hon. Wm. Mulock introduced his Post Office bill. The bill applies to messengers, packers, letter carriers, porters and sorters. In their case the civil service examination has been done away with. Instead of a yearly salary a per diem allowance will be substituted. Instead of waiting for nine years to reach the maximum salary, half that time would be all that was necessary. A superintendent of city postoffices would be provided for in the bill. The first one to fill the position would be George Ross, assistant postmaster of Toronto.

MILITARY REFORM PLAN.

Minister of Militia Borden outlined in the House an important scheme of military reform. Increase of the militia to 100,000 men, the establishment of a rifle factory and the increase of staff and militia officers, with a higher standard of military education, are some of the projects which the Minister of Militia is bent on carrying out. As to the report of the Major-General, he agreed in the main with every suggestion it contained. Under the present law, the permanent force is limited to 1,000 men. The General proposed to increase it to 1500, and he himself thought it a wise proposal. He was afraid it would not be possible to get men away from their avocations for 21 days every year. But it might be practicable once in three years to give the men a longer period of drill than twelve days.

He was quite in accord with the Major-General's proposal to form a body of reserves. At this moment, he said, the suggestion is being carried out, and it would involve very little more expenditure for the extra men, sufficient of whom would be raised to increase the present force of 35,000 up to 100,000, and this would be done by bringing them into the rifle clubs, for which provision was made last session. Undoubtedly the day is near at hand,

ment as members of an Imperial corps. The Government of Canada had not considered the question supplementing this grant.

WESTERN HORSES.

Mr. Oliver asked why there were Western horses purchased for third contingent. He was told Dr. Borden that these horses bought by an agent of the Imperial Government, and that the Government of Canada had nothing to do with it, but, as a matter of 100 of them were bought in England.

CANADIAN NORTHERN BILL.

The bill respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company considered in committee. Mr. Creary raised vigorous objection to some of its clauses. He more especially wanted to know whether bounties powers conferred on the company with respect to the proposed new lines could possibly affect the financial position of Manitoba in respect to the bargain made by the province with Messrs. Kenzie and Mann. The Finance Minister promised to look into it.

CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code, 1892. He stated that the object was to amend the law with regard to offences stated by magistrates by way of appeal from summary conviction, desired to provide rules of procedure for such cases, where they are already provided.

TO BUILD ELEVATORS.

American Company Has Applied to the C. P. R.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: It is stated on good authority that an American company has applied to the Canadian Pacific for sites which to erect a number of elevators in Manitoba and the Territories. A number of applications have been made outside of this for sites, new elevators by private companies and private individuals, but this project of larger proportions, stated that the Americans wish to erect as many as 60 elevators in this country next year. They intend to have them completed before crop of next fall is moved. No other details are given regarding scheme, but the C.P.R. do not state that they have had applications year already for sites for 75 elevators.

FOURTH CONTINGENT.

Controller of N. W. M. Police Form One Battalion.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The announcement has been made that the Controller of the North Mounted Police would be asked to recruit one regiment of 500 for the fourth contingent to South Africa. About 1,000 men will be taken from Ontario and 500 from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The militia order issued stating that recruiting for the fourth contingent will commence on April 1 and continue until further notice. The officers in charge of the recruiting will be instructed to notify headquarters of the number of recruits accepted from day to day. Several points for recruiting have been selected. Port Hope is one of the new places in Ontario.

NEW GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

Each Will Be of 13,000 Tons Displacement.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Navy Department has made contracts with the Vulkan and Germania shipyards for two battleships each of 13,000 tons' displacement which must be ready for service in 1906.

Borden said, when we should have at least one more arsenal, sited in a central part of Canada, as to the present. He would that in the course of the year output of ammunition from the sent arsenal at Quebec would be raised from two millions to six seven million rounds a year, making on the 8-hour basis, and 18 20 million cartridges could be made out by the arsenal working time. As to arms, continued the minister, the Government hoped in a short time to have in operation in Canada a factory capable of turning out from 12,000 to 15,000 rifles daily, working 8 hours per day, and more than double that number when working full time. The arm to be used out was the Sir Charles Ross. It was possible to have in this country, he said, a very effective defensive force at very little more expenditure than the present outlay. He wanted educated, well-trained officers, and he agreed that there would be, to that end, a severe examination. Canada had raised at headquarters a medical corps second none in the world. That had not been shown in South Africa, for they had only been landed there with Mounted Rifles, when they were at once to the most severe test, and he had received a cable from Col. Evans stating that they had acquitted themselves with greatest possible credit.

SECOND READINGS.
 Respecting the South Shore Railway Co.—Mr. Geoffrion,
 to incorporate the Canada Central Railway Co.—Mr. Scott,
 to incorporate the British America Insurance Co.—Mr. Bickerdike,
 respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-West Railway Co.—Mr. Oliver,
 respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Co.—Mr. Nersis (St. John and Ivesville),
 to incorporate the Nepigon Railway Co.—Mr. Campbell,
 to incorporate the Gaspe and West-Point Railway Co.—Mr. Gauthreau.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.
 The bill to provide for the appointment of a Medical Council in Canada is considered in Committee. Sir Alfred Laurier suggested that further consideration of it be deferred. He admitted that he had been somewhat prejudiced against the measure the first place. This feeling had been removed, but there were still many, especially in the Province of Quebec, who were entitled to be heard, and whom it would require a long time to convince of the advantages of the measure. After some further discussion the course suggested by the Premier was agreed to.

APPROPRIATION SPENT.
 Mr. Monk was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the reason there are cuts of wages due to workmen in the Department of Public Works is because the money appropriated has not been spent and a new appropriation must be awaited.

PENSIONS.
 Mr. Oliver was told by Dr. Borden that members of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles are entitled to pensions from the Imperial Government as members of an Imperial corps. The Government of Canada had not considered the question of implementing this grant.

WESTERN HORSES.
 Mr. Oliver asked why there were no western horses purchased for the mounted contingent. He was told by Dr. Borden that these horses were bought by an agent of the Imperial Government, and that the Government of Canada had nothing to do with it, but, as a matter of fact, some of them were bought in Brandon.

CANADIAN NORTHERN BILL.
 The bill respecting the Canadian

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Winnipeg's tax rate will be 24 1-2 mills on the dollar.

Winnipeg has finally decided to install its own fire alarm system.

A Manitoba farmer named Colmridge was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for ill-using a Barnardo boy.

Canada will take part in the Japan Exposition, to be held in 1903.

Mr. John White is about to move his rolling mills from Guelph to London.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is dead.

The bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. McKinley has passed the United States Congress.

Joseph M. Miller, who murdered Carrie Jennet at Detroit, was sentenced to Jackson Prison for life.

One Huntsville citizen is building eighteen new houses in that town this season.

The work of improving the Kingston and Pembroke Railway will be begun on May 1st.

The North-west Mounted Police will have a representation of 25 non-coms. and men in the coronation contingent.

Civil service promotion examinations will be held in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, commencing May 13.

The Government will build an 800 foot wharf at Father Point, Que.

Back taxes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, amounting to \$117,904, are due at Montreal.

Arthur St. Onge, a Montreal letter carrier, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary on Thursday for purloining letters.

P. A. Petersen, the Canadian Pacific's chief consulting engineer, will consult with English railroaders as to a special steel for the Canadian Pacific, and will discuss the proper chemical composition of steel rails.

Mr. Petersen has been in Germany, but will shortly be in England.

At the next meeting of the Common Council of the City of London it will be proposed that the city authorities have a bust of Cecil Rhodes placed in the Guildhall.

It is said that the Government will construct an 800-foot wharf at Father's Point, so that the steamers may come alongside for the mails, and thus avoid the delay at Rimouski.

The Brockville Town Council decided to grant the petition of the corporation laborers for a nine-hour working day.

M. Longgrove, a farmer of Alexander, Man., was snapping a whip, when the lash, curling back, struck the pupil of his eye, destroying the sight.

Magistrate O'Keefe at Ottawa dismissed the complaint of a woman who persisted speaking in French when she had sworn to the information in English.

The Canada Atlantic Railway will take on eight hundred men before the first of May to be in readiness when the Canada Atlantic fleet of grain carriers begin their trips.

J. A. Buddick, chief of the Government Dairy Department, has called a conference at Ottawa of all the dairymen in the Dominion who can attend for April 21st and 30th.

Some \$5,000 has already been raised in Brandon for a monument to two sons of the city, Lieut. Osborne and Lieut. Builder, who fell in South Africa. Corporal Sherritt will now make a third.

ent States, members of the United Hatters' Association, for conspiracy to boycott his goods. Add Parliament.

BONFIRES FOR CORONATION.

To Be Lighted From One End of Britain to the Other.

A despatch from London says:—Westminster Abbey is rapidly being turned into a lumber yard. Hundreds of loads of timber were discharged at the stately entrances last week, and taken in by the busy carpenters who are erecting stands and otherwise preparing for the coronation of King Edward. How packed the Abbey is likely to be can be judged by the fact that only sixteen inches of space are set apart for each person.

This alarming small allowance has caused several dowagers to declare that they will not attend the coronation, for with the long wait and the hot weather, to say nothing of the weight of the thick velvet robes and the coronets, the Abbey service would be altogether too trying for portly, middle-aged women, most of whom are not accustomed to such strains.

The latest device for celebrating the coronation is an energetic agitation for lights and bonfires from John o' Groat's House, Scotland (the most northerly point of Great Britain, the Land's End).

King Edward has expressed very clearly his wish that money expended in celebrating his coronation should be devoted to charitable and philanthropic objects rather than to mere ostentatious display. Being informed that Greenwich purposed commemorating the coronation by raising funds for a permanent enlargement of the local hospital, the King informed the borough that he was greatly pleased with the spirit displayed, and thought the local charities were much the best objects for celebration expenditures throughout the kingdom.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The Klerksdorp Conference Removes to Pretoria.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—"Acting President Schalkburger, Gen. Louis Botha, Lucas Meyer, Delarey, and De Wett, and Mr. Steyn arrived here Saturday morning from Klerksdorp. The Transvaal and Orange Free State delegates journeyed on separate special trains, both of which were rushed through, the delegates travelling all night. The trains arrived close together. The two parties are not lodged together here but are quartered in separate houses."

The British Government has plainly authorized Lord Kitchener to offer every facility for enabling the Boers in the field to confer and communicate with Utrecht, where Mr. Kruger has been joined by Dr. Leyds, Mr. Wessels, and other European agents. The secret understanding which preceded Mr. Schalkburger's mission has not been disclosed, but it is evident that the Boers will ask for larger terms than the Government can grant, and that peace cannot be made without prolonged negotiations and a final compromise.

The Westminster Gazette says it has received what it terms a well-accredited report to the effect that the Boers are willing to come into the British Empire as junior partners. They will give up their flag and become part of an African confederation, with a flag of its own, with its own Supreme Court, and a constitution practically the same as that of the United States.

LONGEST IN THE WORLD.

Tunnel Under St. Lawrence to

TO CORNER CANADIAN EGGS.

Chicago Pork Men to Use Buffalo as a Storing Place.

A despatch from Buffalo, N.Y., says:—Negotiations have just been completed by a firm of Chicago meat packers, Swift & Co., with the Treasury Department, for the establishment in Buffalo of a bonded warehouse for eggs. It is the intention to buy up eggs in Canada, and keep them in bond here until sales can be effected. By this plan the firm, of course, avoids paying duty on the eggs until sales are made. For the privilege the firm will have to reimburse a Government inspector at the rate of \$3 a day. The inspector will be appointed by Collector Brendel, from the civil service list. The Chicago firm have furnished a bond in the sum of \$15,000, which, being twice the value of the eggs to be stored, means that Canadian eggs with a duty value of \$7,500 may be warehoused here.

STEYN GOING BLIND.

Suffering From a Disease of the Eyes.

A news agency despatch from Pretoria to London says that Mr. Steyn nominally the President of the Orange Free State, is suffering from a disease of the eyes, which threatens to produce total blindness. The news is said to be authentic, and the affliction is not of recent development, but has become more pronounced.

BOERS DISHEARTENED.

Preparations Making for a Great Series of Drives.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The British authorities are making preparations for a great series of "drives" on the arrival of reinforcements. The general outlook for the Boers is said to be most disheartening. It is thought here that the bulk of the Boers are only awaiting a promise that they will not be banished to come in and surrender.

TO COMMAND NEW FORCE.

Officers Who Will Have Command of New Contingent.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—In militia circles it is said Col. Lessard will be offered command of one of the new regiments. Lieut.-Col. Williams, of Toronto, who has also seen service in South Africa, will be another, and Lieut.-Col. Turner, Quebec, is also mentioned. The fourth command will go to a mounted policeman, Lieut.-Col. Perry, the commissioner, is mentioned in this connection.

21,000 FRESH TROOPS.

The First Instalment to Sail Next Week.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office announces that 21,000 fresh troops are preparing for the winter campaign in South Africa. The transport arrangements are completed and the first instalment will sail next week.

Strange Effects of Extreme Cold.

Dr. Moss of the English polar expedition of 1875-77, among many other things, told of the strange effects of the extreme cold upon the candles they burned. The temperature was from 32 to 50 degrees below zero, and the doctor says he was considerably discouraged when upon looking at his candle he discovered that the flame "had all it could do to keep warm." It was so cold that the flame could not melt all of the tallow of the candle, but was forced to eat its way down, leaving a

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FOURTH CONTINGENT.

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Some \$5,000 has already been raised in Brantford for a monument to two sons of the city, Lieut. Osborne and Lieut. Builder, who fell in South Africa. Corporal Sherritt will now make a third.

FOREIGN.

Rangoon is to be lighted with electricity.

The Duke and Duchess of Sparta will depose the King of Greece at the coronation.

Cigarette smoking by boys in the British army is now a crime punishable by birching.

Returns for March show that im- ports into the United Kingdom de- creased £5,528,195.

General Sir Hector Macdonald has arrived at Colombo to assume the command of the forces in Ceylon.

To the prohibition of Canadian and Argentine cattle is attributed the rise in the price of meat in Eng- land.

Lord Mount Stephen has given £30,000 to the Royal Infirmary at Aberdeen.

There are hundreds of cases of cholera in Manila and the surround- ing country in the Philippines.

The steamer Fremona is the first ocean vessel to arrive at Quebec this season.

Albert Lussier, ex-M.P. P. Seig- neur of Varennes, Que., was shot and probably fatally wounded by his son Aime.

The Grand Trunk's travelling art exhibit is meeting with great favor from the people of the Southern and Western States.

It is officially announced that the wheat area sown in Australia is the smallest in three years. The produc- tion is estimated at \$8,012,762 bush- els.

A girl baby without eyes has just been born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Brady, of Bridgeport, Conn. It weighs ten pounds.

For eulogizing McKinley's assassin two Anarchists in Rome have been sentenced to five months' imprison- ment.

The fetes in connection with the formal taking of the oath of king- ship by Alfonso XIII. will last from May 12th to May 18th.

The Chicago Beef Trust, which now controls the shipping of Ameri- can cattle to England, intends, it is reported, to raise prices abroad.

The corporation of Calcutta has handed to Lord Curzon a beautiful gold casket conveying congratula- tions to the king on his corona- tion.

The Southern New England Tele- phone Company will install in Bridgeport, Conn., a system of pub- lic pay telephones on the street poles.

The jury system, inaugurated in Cuba in 1900, has been abolished there, as the courts complained it was too difficult to secure convic- tions.

On Thursday Col. John McKee, of Philadelphia, was buried, being col- onel of a regiment. He was a negro worth \$2,000,000, the wealthiest colored man in the country.

One of the most noted burglars on the Pacific Coast, just sentenced to ten years, has been found to be Peter Perley Lowe, son of ex-Governor Lowe, of Illinois.

Henry H. Roelofs, of Philadelphia, one of the largest hat manufacturers in the United States, has com- menced suit for \$250,000 damages against fifteen individuals in differ-

ent and grant, and that peace can- not be made without prolonged ne- gotiations and a final compromise.

The Westminster Gazette says it has received what it terms a well- accredited report to the effect that the Boers are willing to come into the British Empire as junior part- ners. They will give up their flag and become part of an African con- federation, with a flag of its own, with its own Supreme Court, and a constitution practically the same as that of the United States.

LONGEST IN THE WORLD.

Tunnel Under St. Lawrence to Cost Several Millions.

A despatch from Montreal says:— Montreal and the south shore of the St. Lawrence may be connected by a subway within the next couple of years. The application to construct the subway will come before the Railway Committee at Ottawa this week. The capital is assured to carry out the project according to the plans which have been sent to Ottawa, and indicate that the tun- nel will be the largest in the world. It will begin at the south shore near Longueuil, pass under St. Helen's Island, thence into the city to a cen- tral point of the East-end, where the central station will be erected. It is estimated that the cost will be between four and six million dol- lars.

PULP ON THE PACIFIC.

Chicago Capitalists Will Build a \$750,000 Plant.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—Chicago capitalists will erect a \$750,000 pulp plant on Prince of Wales Island, near Queen Charlotte Sound, for the manufacturing of pulp for the Oriental market. The island is a square mile in area and thickly wooded with spruce. The Chicago capitalists purchased the island from Vancouver citizens, who secured it without cost from the Provincial Government. The Gov- ernment decided a year ago to allow anyone to take up spruce limits, on application, who would operate them in two years' time. The result was that vast areas were taken up in this way in hopes that in three or four months they could be disposed of to American manufacturers. The only revenue exacted by the Gov- ernment is an annual tax of one cent an acre and 25 cents a cord for the wood cut.

PRINCE GETS INVITATION.

Prince of Wales Invited to the United States.

A despatch from London says:— The Prince of Wales has received the invitation of the New York Cham- ber of Commerce to pay a visit to the United States. It was sent through Lord Brassey, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, who forwarded it to the Prince. The London Chamber of Commerce has accepted the invitation to send dele- gates to New York. These delegates have not been appointed as yet. It is known, however, that Lord Bras- sey will go.

TO SUPPRESS LAND LEAGUE.

Government to Establish Firmer Policy in Ireland.

A despatch from Belfast says:— The Telegraph states that it was de- termined at a meeting of the Cab- inet on Monday to establish a firmer policy in Ireland, including the sup- pression of the United Irish League. It almost intimates that Lord Lon- donderry will make this announce- ment at a meeting of the Belfast Conservative Association on Fri- day.

sail next week.

Strange Effects of Extreme Cold.

Dr. Moss of the English polar ex- pedition of 1875-77, among many other things, told of the strange effects of the extreme cold upon the candles they burned. The temperature was from 35 to 50 degrees below zero, and the doctor says he was considerably discour- aged when upon looking at his candle he discovered that the flame "had all it could do to keep warm." It was so cold that the flame could not melt all of the tallow of the candle, but was forced to eat its way down, leaving a sort of skeleton candle standing. There was heat enough, however, to melt odd shaped holes in the thin walls of tal- low, the result being a beautiful lace- like cylinder of white, with a narrow tongue of yellow flame burning on the inside and sending out many streaks of light into the darkness.

Eating Seals In England.

The water bally of London brought a "quick" seal to court, receiving 20 shillings 8 pence (1530), and in the same year the item "for bringing a cele" 15 shillings occurs. Seals were eaten, though they may have been kept as a curiosity. One was presented to Crom- well, Wolsey's successor in Henry's fa- vor, though it died before he could have derived much pleasure from it. Perhaps he ate it. At Henry VII.'s wedding feast in 1487 one of the dis- hes was "seyle in fenyn, entirely served richly," and very rich it must have been. In Cromwell's accounts for 1537 William Wodehouse's servant brings a porpoise, and porpoises we know are eaten.

Highflown Language.

In the fast flow of language in praise of rulers is sometimes wonder- ful. The Burmese greeting Lord Cur- zon, viceroy of India, at the Royal lakes, declared that "his glory shines resplendent as the orb of day, his in- tellect is as far-reaching as the light- ning. May he be as glorious as the sun and moon!"

The Prince of Wales was extolled by an oriental subject as "great thief" under the impression that this was the highest possible compliment. Another monarch was named "the protector of all vegetables, regulator of the seasons, absolute master of the ebb and flow of the sea."

Only One Clean Thing.

When Jones was at Oxford, he was a most excellent fellow, and had only one enemy—soap. He was called Dirty Jones. One day the wag Brown went into his rooms and remonstrating with him on the untidy, slovenly and dirty state of everything said:

"Upon my word, Dirty, it's too bad. The only clean thing in your room is the towel!"

First Fruits.

Kindergarten—Children, this morn- ing I have a surprise for you. I have brought a lovely big rubber plant for us to have in our room, and every day we will water it and—

Gracie—Oh, Miss H., can't I have the first pair of rubbers?

Executive Ability.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is execu- tive ability?

Mr. Callipers—Executive ability, my son, is the capacity for making some one else paddle your canoe for you.— Judge.

Japan has 255 people the square mile, China not more than 286.



A Pleasing Prospect

The care we take with your clothes will insure you having a perfect fit, and that means the clothes will wear longer and look better.

Our work represents the best that can be done, and that means satisfaction for the careful man who wants his clothes right.

"Our Motto"—Good clothes at moderate prices.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is
Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined pro-

THE BEST

"The SLATER SHOE" is unquestionably Canada's Best. Only those stamped with Name and Price on sole are The Genuine.

New Lines

Some great lines in Ladies' and Gents' \$1.56 and \$2.00 Boots.

Every Pair a Bargain.

Men's Working Boots,

the best variety we have ever shown. From 65c to \$2.00.

...TRUNKS...

LOWER THAN EVER.

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LIC. SES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

391f

Gone out of the Bicycle Business.

Messrs. Boyle & Son have disposed of all their bicycles and bicycle sundries to Mr. W. J. Normile who will carry all these lines and repairs for same.

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town. We carry a full line of flour and feed at lowest prices, and in groceries we can please you. Try our Teas and Coffee.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Hair Shampoo—Packer's Hair Shampoo cleanses and beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, giving it that soft and silky appearance—25c in a bottle, at
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOR & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.

The People Say

after testing Vanliven's Coal, that it is Al. 51

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Rikley's Restaurant.

Easter Good Things.—Candies, fruits, bon bons, cakes and confectionery fresh at all times. We keep none but the best goods procurable.

Boyle & Son

Have been appointed sole agents for Common Sense Calf and Lamb feeders, Cow's Relief, Calve's Cordial, all sold under guarantee and on trial.

Our Clubbing Offer.

The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent through the mails); the Star's Portrait of the King (sent postpaid securely tube); THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, one year, (regular price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your subscription to the Express office, Napanee, Ontario.

Wheel Talk.

Don't send away from home for a so called Cheap Bicycle, when you can buy a good Standard Wheel for less money from—
18a

W. J. NORMILE,
Napanee Bicycle Works.

Unique Wallpaper.

Would you like to have a room or two with a wallpaper different to any yet seen in this county? We will undertake to supply you with this class of goods. Long range of patterns. Prices from fifty cents up to two dollars per roll.

THE POLLARD COMPANY,
Dundas Street, Napanee.

Prompt Payment.

The insurance on the life of the late James Everett Wagar, who lately took out a policy for \$1,000 in the Crown Life Insurance Co., was paid on Thursday. The unfortunate young man was killed on Monday, April 7th, and the claim being paid so soon demonstrates the prompt manner in which this company settle their claims.

A Good Showing.

The officers of the Napanee Hockey Club are to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which they handled the affair of the team the past season. Besides paying a deficit of some \$50 outstanding from former seasons they have the neat sum of \$80 in the treasury with which to start the ball rolling next winter. In a short time a complete statement of the affairs will likely be published for the benefit of the public.

Goes to Manitoba.

Mr. C. D. Wagar, Enterprise, has gathered around him one of the finest pure bred stocks of cattle in these parts, and has them safely housed in as fine and convenient a barn as one will see in many days travels. Mr. Wagar has gone in extensively for pure bred shorthorn cattle and has them from a month to four years of age. One heifer your reporter noticed particularly was only seven months old and would put to shame many two-year olds. His famous bull, Trout Creek Champion, has been purchased by John S. Miller, ex-M.P.P. for Addington, who now resides at Manitou, Man. Mr. Miller intends showing him at Winnipeg fair in July, and will match this famous animal against ex-Premier Greenway's stock. A visit to Mr. Wagar's premises at Enterprise is well worth the trouble.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stock of Bran and Shorts, Timothy and Clover Seed.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West,	12 05 a.m.	Going East,	12 05 p.m.
"	10 35 a.m.	"	1 00 p.m.
"	10 35 a.m.	"	1 00 p.m.
"	1 22 p.m.	"	6 40 p.m.
"	4 28 p.m.	"	8 26 p.m.

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, the station.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale. Young bulls and heifers, and also 1 shire Pigs for sale. Apply to
C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise,

18-om

Wanted.

We shall be very much obliged to subscriber, or any other person, who mail to us a copy of the Proclamation ter calling for an election to fill vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of the late John W. Address to JNO. POLLARD, Napi

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences Everything new and up-to-date Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor

Bicycle Repairing.

W. J. Normile wishes to inform public that he has secured the service of Mr. E. Guy Howie, one of the bicycle repair men in Canada, and other assistants will be able to turn work out promptly, and guarantee satisfaction in quality and price.

Fell From the Masthead.

A sad and terrible accident occurred Kingston on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the death of Patrick Lavery, a young man 28 years of age, who was engaged as a sailor on board the schooner Dan Lavery was working at the mast when in some manner he slipped grabbed the front stay and started to towards the bow-sprit. The young one only went about four feet down when he suddenly relaxed his hold and headlong to the deck, striking the way with such violence that a plan the hatch was broken. The unfortunate man's skull was crushed and both were broken.

HONOR ROLL.

S. S. No. 17, Ernestown.

B. B. Class—90. Mary Cowan 58. Sr. I—250. Clayton O'Neil 153. Jr. II—240. George Cowan 166. Sr. II—285. Mary Walbridge 274. Class III—295. Jennie Boice 199. Smith 170, Lulu O'Neil 130, Ross 152.

Class IV—565. Annie Silver 463, Caton 446, Helen Caton 383, Harry ten 379, Delia Silver 372, Charlie C 349, Nellie O'Neil 291, Fred Sharpe Pearl Wilson 110.

Class V—490. Teresa Boice 367. BERTHA NEILSON, Tes

Children Cry for CASTORIA

A Visit to Camden East.

While on a business trip to Camden on Tuesday your representative cordially received by Mr. R. J. L. the village's foremost merchant. LeRoy came from the west and located Enterprise about two years ago. For the premises and conveniences there sufficient for his ever-increasing business he moved to Camden East last fall least the Bicknell store. Since his there his up-to-date stock and un efforts to please customers has won friends for him. The stock is all new the neat manner in which the store is

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined produce good bread. We have both.

We Also Have a Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters direct from Baltimore, Canned Goods, etc. A trial will convince that we handle only the best.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners,
Dundas Street West. 61y

WALLPAPER

New and Choice
Designs.

**PRICES ARE VERY
REASONABLE!**

"The People's Fair,"

Napanee.

C. I. MAYBEE,

First National Convention.

On May 26, 1835, what was probably the first national nominating convention in the history of the country met in Baltimore. It was attended by 600 men, a majority of whom were residents of Maryland. The convention was called by General Jackson. It was called a year ahead of the presidential campaign in order that time might be taken by the forelock in behalf of General Jackson's political protégé, Martin Van Buren.—Guntton's Magazine.

Not to Be Learned.

A dignified bishop while passing along a London street heard three vegetable peddlers engaged in a rather blasphemous argument.

Intending to rebuke them, he said to one of the offenders, "My good man, where did you learn to swear like that?"

"Lord luv yer, guv'nor," replied the brawny peddler, clapping him genially on the shoulder, "ye can't learn it! It's a gift!"

Classical Cannibal.

"But why," asked the subchief of the cannibal isles, "do you insist upon having the man who fell while leading the charge against us served up at the banquet this evening? He seems to be hard as nails."

"Huh!" answered the chief of the cannibal isles. "I read in a book of poetry left by our last meal that 'the bravest are the tenderest.'"

Telephone No. 27.

39tf

Gone out of the Bicycle Business.

Messrs. Boyle & Son have disposed of all their bicycles and bicycle sundries to Mr. W. J. Normile who will carry all these lines and repairs for same.

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town. We carry a full line of flour and feed at lowest prices, and in groceries we can please you. Try our Teas and Coffee.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Close's Mills are grinding every day.

George Cliff is making some repairs to his residence on Centre St.

A good Phaeton for sale. Apply to Mr. T. Butcher, Simcoe St., Napanee. 17b

Mr. Irvine Vanalstine is putting a hand-some bay window into his residence.

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Campbell's Varnish Stain, just the thing for chairs, tables, etc., at Boyle & Son's.

Mrs. Redick, Belleville, has secured a divorce in Fargo N. D., from her husband John A. Redick. She will live at Fargo N. D.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

T. D. Bardette, auditor and paymaster for the Bay of Quinte Railway Co., has resigned his position, after many years of efficient service. He expects to reside in Winnipeg.

Stephen Madden met with an accident last week which has confined him to the house ever since. He fell through an opening in the stable loft shaking him up quite severely. Fortunately no bones were broken.

Massassaga Park, which contains about 300 acres, together with hotel and cottages, will in a short time pass out of the hands of Mr. Harry Corby, Belleville. He has two offers, \$5000 is the price asked. It cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Too Many People Daily with Catarrh.—It strikes one like a thunderclap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep-seating and years of distress. Don't dally with Catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents.—Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—97

George Anderson, merchant, and Indian agent for the Mohawk Reserve, residing at Marysville, died suddenly on Wednesday from stomach trouble. Dr. Newton attended him, and on first seeing the patient said nothing could be done for him. Deceased was a good Grit all his days.

While William Kent, of Napanee, was in Brockville on Thursday night, April 10th, he went out for a walk with three other young men. He afterwards missed his \$50 gold watch and chain, and complained to the police. One of his companions was found with the watch on, and was at once arrested.—Kingston Whig.

Mr. P. J. Whalen has leased the Commercial House, Newburgh, and will conduct the business there in the future. He has made extensive improvements since his arrival, the inside of the hotel presenting a neat appearance in a fresh coat of paint, and the walls and ceiling have all been repapered.

Warrior Woes.—Through damp, cold and exposure many a brave soldier who left his native hearth as "fit" as man could be to fight for country's honor, has been "invalided home" because of the vulture of the battle ground—Rheumatism. South American Rheumatic Cure will absolutely cure every case of Rheumatism in existence. Relief in six hours. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—98

Mr. Wm. Hinch, Sheffield, 1½ miles from Tamworth, has purchased the Hamilton House, Enterprise, from Mr. Ed. Hamilton and will take possession about the first of June. The above house has been ably conducted by Mr. Hamilton for the past fourteen years and has become well known to the travelling public. We bespeak for the new proprietor a liberal share of patronage.

travels. Mr. Wagar has gone in extensively for pure bred shorthorn cattle and has them from a month to four years of age. One heifer your reporter noticed particularly was only seven months old and would put to shame many two-year-olds. His famous bull, Trout Creek Champion, has been purchased by John S. Miller, ex-M.P.M. for Addington, who now resides at Maniton, Man. Mr. Miller intends showing him at Winnipeg fair in July, and will match this famous animal against ex-Premier Greenway's stock. A visit to Mr. Wagar's premises at Enterprise is well worth the trouble.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stock of Bran and Shorts, Timothy and Clover Seed. Great bargains in sugars. Keewatin flour still takes the lead. Tin can tea, 2 lbs. for 25c. Douglas' Liniment 20c. a bottle.

Broke The Record.

Last night at the Carman opera house Marks Bros. No. A.1 dramatic and vaudeville company broke the record of the house, and at 7:45 standing room only was announced and when the curtain went up the theatre was packed from pit to gallery. The company is under the management of the genial Joe, who was a student for two years at Old Albert, and a candidate for holy orders. The company is a clean one and they had the audience with them from first to last, the work of Mr. Roy Dumont Way, the leading man, being very clever. The bill last night, "The Inn-Keeper's Wife," was very pleasing to the audience and they were profuse in applause. Ernie Marks as Sargent Casey and Bridget Doyle, was the favorite of the evening. The work of Miss Marie Barbara, Lydia Hayden Poe and Magnolia Stein is worthy of mention.—Belleville Daily Ontario. The above high-class company commences a week's engagement at the Brisco Opera House on Monday evening, April 21st.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Luxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

The Electric Road.

On Thursday, of last week A. A. Dowd and J. E. Smith, the American capitalists interested in the proposed electric railway from Toronto to Cornwall, and George E. Sleeper, head engineer for the company, left Cornwall for Boston, after having made a careful study of the country through which the new line will run. To-morrow they will hold a meeting in Boston, and in ten days they expect to return to Kingston with plans fully developed. The company has authorized county crown-attorney Whiting to advertise in the forty-seven different municipalities through which the road will run, acquainting the people with the plans of the company and arranging for the agreement for the right of way, etc. The company proposes that its lines shall follow the main travelled road, taking the south side thereof. In places where the space between the present roadbed and the fence is not wide enough, the company will purchase extra land. It does not ask a bonus; it simply desires a free right of way along the highway and exemption from taxation for at least twenty years. The road will be equipped for both passenger and freight traffic, and linking together, as it will, town and town, country and city, it will be a very great accommodation to the farmers and the villagers. Local men, who are interested in the company, state that if the municipalities are willing to grant the little that is asked of them, the road will be an assured fact before very long.—Kingston Whig.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro., Druggists, Napanee.

DETLOR & WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggists, give
MAIL ORDERS their prompt
attention.

Just drop us a card addressed
DETLOR & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

CASTORI

A Visit to Camden East.

While on a business trip to Camden Tuesday your representative cordially received by Mr. R. J. I the village's foremost merchant LeRoy came from the west and local Enterprise about two years ago. If the premises and conveniences be sufficient for his ever-increasing business he moved to Camden East last fall at least the Bicknell store. Since his there his up-to-date stock and efforts to please customers has won friends for him. The stock is all in the neat manner in which the store impresses one immediately upon entering the store. The millinery department also a feature, the most fastidious fitted out in city style. Mr. Jas. E. Centreville, has moved to Camden and will conduct the hotel business. Mr. Evans is making much needed improvements, new steel ceilings and paint being applied freely. finished this hotel will present a new inviting appearance.

CASTORI

For Infants and Children

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, v list a list of patents recently granted the Canadian and American Govern secured through the agency of Marion & Marion, Patent Att Montreal, Canada, and Washington, U. S. A.

Information regarding any of patents will be supplied free of charge applying to the firm above mentioned.

695,530.—Victor Berford, Tara, Weed cutting and ballast dressing atus for railway tracks.

695,607.—Alfred Guay, Maxville, Extensible bed spring.

696,410.—Abram Broodsky, Montreal, Process of indurating Plaster of

696,460.—William Maloney, Wilm Man.—Grain Harvester.

696,613.—P. J. M. Waslyng, Se Out.—Combined lifting and track jack.

696,871.—Joseph Louis Kieffer, Mo Que, Take-up mechanism for shoe machine.

696,872.—Joseph Louis Kieffer, Mo Que, Tension mechanism for shoe machine.

Write for a copy of "The Luv Help."

The Eyes Feed the Brain.

Parents who neglect the children's eyes are making



cruel to the child who ends the feet their little ones.

dwarfs the feet—the other stunts the mind.

When we adjust glasses study becomes a pleasure

H. E. Smith,

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

Smith's Jewelry Store,

Napanee.



Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 2:09 a.m.
8:33 a.m.	12:17 a.m.
10:34 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
1:22 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
4:28 p.m.	
8:26 p.m.	

except Monday. *Daily. All other in daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at ion. 8-ly

Red Shorthorn Cattle For Sale. g bulls and heifers, and also York-igs for sale. Apply to

C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont.

shall be very much obliged to any per, or any other person, who will us a copy of the Proclamation pos-ling for an election to fill the in the House of Commons caused death of the late John W. Bell. to JNO. POLLARD, Napanee.

RAIL BARBER SHOP.

he latest conveniences, thing new and up-to-date, iced workmen. me a call. F.S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Repairing.

J. Normile wishes to inform the that he has secured the service of t. Guy Howie, one of the best repair men in Canada, and with assistants will be able to turn the at promptly, and guarantee satis- in quality and price. 18a

from the Masthead.

and terrible accident occurred at on Tuesday afternoon, resulting death of Patrick Lavery, a young years of age, who was engaged as on board the schooner Dunmore. was working at the masthead, u some manner he slipped but l the front stay and started to slide s the bow-sprit. The young man ent about four feet down the cable e suddenly relaxed his hold and fell g to the deck, striking the hatch- th such violence that a plank in ch was broken. The unfortunate skull was crushed and both thighs roken.

HONOR ROLL.

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IV—565. Annie Silver 463, Agnes 446, Helen Caton 383, Harry Srou- , Delia Silver 372, Charlie O'Neil ilie O'Neil 291, Fred Sharpe 277, Wilson 110.

V—490. Theresa Boice 367. BERTHA NELSON, Teacher.

Children Cry for ASTORIA.

to Camden East. e on a business trip to Camden East yday your representative was ly received by Mr. R. J. LeRoy, illage's foremost merchant. Mr. came from the west and located in rise about two years ago. Finding emises and conveniences there up- ing for his ever-increasing business, ed to Camden East last fall and e Bicknell store. Since his arrival his up-to-date stock and untiring to please customers has won many for him. The stock is all new and it manner in which the store is kept

Men's Apparel Cleaned.

The care and skill you expect in the cleaning of dress goods and other women's apparel is always given in the works of R. Parker & Co. dyers and cleaners, with agency at Pollard's Bookstore, Napanee. There is a satisfaction in knowing that the equipment of the best appointed and largest dyeing and cleaning works in Canada are at your service. 18a

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Was the Unanimous Verdict of the Jury at the Inquest on the Death of Everton Wagar.

The inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of Everton Wagar, the young man who was killed on Monday, April 7th, was held on Friday afternoon last at the town hall. H. M. Deroche, K.C., C.A., conducted the case for the crown, while W. S. Herrington, K. C., looked after Mr. Wm. Ferguson's interests. The following witnesses were examined:—Lasher Vanvalkenburg, Levi Kelly, Chas. Pearson, who were working on the job at the time of the accident; John Wagar and Samuel Davy, who gave expert testimony, and Wm. Ferguson, who owned the building being raised and was bossing the job. The first three witnesses gave testimony of a varied nature, neither one being in any degree positive as to just what caused the accident. Mr. Wagar differed a little from the manner in which the work was being conducted compared with the way he would have done it. Mr. Davy, who has had a great deal of experience in that line of work, said he felt certain that the material used was sufficient and that he would have done the work in the same manner. He said his idea of the accident was that deceased worked his jack too fast, thereby throwing all the weight of the north side of the house on that particular jack, causing the stone foundation to break under the jack and the building to topple over on the unfortunate young man, who did not get to a place of safety. Mr. Ferguson's evidence clearly showed that he felt confident that the work was conducted in a safe manner, but had no clear idea as to what caused the accident. The jury were out about ten minutes, and brought in the following verdict:—"We, the jury-men, in the matter of the death of Everton Wagar, are unanimous that the cause of his death was purely accidental, without neglect of any of the parties connected in the raising of the building."

The fish are coming up to Close's Mills next week, and Close will grind your grist while you are after the finnies.

Alfred Milligan, of Enterprise, has purchased the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Royal Robin, from McGuinness Bros. The above stallion will make weekly tours in the county and any person in need of the use of a good animal cannot do better than give Royal Robin a trial.

Deadly Colds.

More people have died from colds than have been ever killed in battle.

Chinese Tambourine.

The Chinese tambourine is called chistan. The drum is made of snake-skin, and care is usually taken to select the skin of a serpent which has variegated colors in order that there may be some style about the instrument.

There is no beautifier of complexion or form or behavior like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around you.

Itching Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravated or too long standing for it to soothe, comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights. 35 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—95

Every Sale a Satisfaction

It's bound to be, because of our "money back" way of trading. We handle only reliable goods, our guarantee goes with everything we sell. The immense trade we are doing proves we are giving satisfaction. Big additions to Dress Goods and Millinery Stocks this week. New lots of Whitewear and Skirts. New Waists. More new Lace Curtains opened up and ready for Saturday.

A manufacturers lot of fine quality sample Parasols bought at one fourth off—we will offer at the same discount beginning Saturday morning.

Be sure and visit our store—note the new goods—note the low prices.

Special line of straight front summer Corsets 50c pair

Balance of our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing to be sold at Half Price, starting on Saturday.

4 Men's Suits at \$11.00,	to be sold for \$5.50 each.	Sizes 36, 37, 39.
4 " " \$13.00,	" \$6.50 "	" 35, 36, 37, 38.
5 " " \$7.50,	" \$3.75 "	" 36, 37, 38.
2 " " \$7.00,	" \$3.50 "	" 36, 37.
5 " " \$9.00,	" \$4.50 "	" 36, 37, 39, 40.

3 Young Men's Suits \$8.00,	to be sold for \$4.00 each.	Sizes 34, 35, 38.
2 " " \$15.00,	" \$7.50 "	" 34, 36.
2 " " \$10.00,	" \$5.00 "	" 35.

5 Boys' and Youths' Suits at \$6.75,	to be sold for \$3.38 in sizes 30, 31, 32, 33
4 " " \$9.00,	" \$4.50 each. Sizes 29, 30, 32
2 " " \$6.50,	" \$3.25 " " 32, 33.
2 " " \$7.50,	" \$3.75 " " 32.
1 " " \$8.00,	" \$4.00 " " 33.
2 " " \$6.00,	" \$3.00 " " 33.

7 Boys' Suits at \$4.75 to be sold at \$2.38 each. Sizes 24, 25, 26, 28.

The Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department

Is a place of interest just now to our customers, THE WHITEWEAR SECTION PARTICULARLY. Almost one hundred varieties to select from. Goods all direct from makers bear only one profit, so that prices favor you here.

Corset Covers 12½c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c and up.
Night Gowns 50c, 69c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and up.
Drawers 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c and up.
Chemise 25c 35c and 50c.
Skirts 59c, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50 and up.

New Shirt Waists.

Coming wearing time for these goods. We have nothing of last year's to show—ALL NEW. Splendid Washing Waists, new Cuff, separate Collar, 50c and 60c. Very natty Waists, latest cut, 75c and 90c. White Lawn Waists, good embroidery trimming, 75c and 90c. Fine White Waists, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50. Black Satana Waists, new styles, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75. New Silk Waists, open back. New Silk Waists, open front. New Silk Warp Waists. Headquarters for Waists.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Scotch Linoleum, 45c and 60c.
Good Canadian Floor Oilcloth, 25c
Big shipment of new Art Blinds, Curtain Poles and Trimmings opened this week.
Paper Shades, yard wide, two yards long, roller and all complete, 15c.
Art Shades of good opaque shade cloth, guaranteed rollers, complete, 35c and 40c.
Lace trimmed Shades, all colors, 50c.
Lace and Insertion trimmed, full sizes, 70c and 95c.
This is the store for Shades—Variety and value here.
Curtain Poles, complete, 20c.

to Camden East.
 on a business trip to Camden East
 sday your representative was
 received by Mr. R. J. LeRoy,
 lage's foremost merchant. Mr.
 ame from the west and located in
 se about two years ago. Finding
 nises and conveniences there un-
 for his ever-increasing business
 i to Camden East last fall and
 Bicknell store. Since his arrival
 s up-to-date stock and untiring
 please customers has won many
 or him. The stock is all new and
 manner in which the store is kept
 s one immediately upon entering
 e. The millinery department is
 eature, the most fastidious being
 t in city style. Mr. Jas. Evans, of
 ile, has moved to Camden East,
 conduct the hotel business there.
 ans is making much needed im-
 nts, new steel ceilings and paper
 nt being applied freely. When
 this hotel will present a neat and
 appearance.

ASTORIA
 or Infants and Children.

Chas. H. Pletcher is on every wrapper.

Report.
 he benefit of our readers, we pub-
 est of patents recently granted by
 dian and American Governments,
 through the agency of Messrs.
 & Marion, Patent Attorneys,
 l, Canada, and Washington, D. C.,
 nation regarding any of these
 will be supplied free of charge by
 to the firm above mentioned.
 0—Victor Berford, Tara, Ont.—
 itting and ballast dressing appar-
 railway tracks.
 7.—Alfred Guay, Maxville, Ont.—
 le bed spring.
 0—Abram Broodsky, Montreal, P.
 eas of indurating Plaster of Paris.
 0—William Maloney, Winnipeg,
 train Harvester.
 3—P. J. M. Waslyng, Savanee,
 ombined lifting and tracklining
 1—Joseph Louis Kieffer, Montreal,
 se-up mechanism for shoe sewing
 2—Joseph Louis Kieffer, Montreal,
 sion mechanism for shoe sewing
 for a copy of "The Inventor's

Eyes Feed Brain.
 ents who neglect their
 dren's eyes are more
 cruel than
 the Chinese,
 who encase
 the feet of
 their little
 ones. One
 is the feet—the other
 is the mind.
 we adjust glasses
 becomes a pleasure.
H. E. Smith,
ADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.



There is no beautifier of complexion
 or form or behavior like the wish to
 scatter joy and not pain around you.
Itching Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment
 is proof against the torments of Itching
 Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures
 effected by its use. No case too aggravat-
 ing or too long standing for it to soothe,
 comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6
 nights. 35 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange
 & Bro.—95

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 Tweed Suit!**

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 Sale. It is high-class in every
 particular. The material offers
 a rare selection of the newest
 patterns in Scotch Tweeds and
 Serges in all the latest shades of
 browns, greys and Blue mix-
 tures. The linings are the same
 as in our \$20.00 Suits. A per-
 fect fit and satisfaction guaran-
 teed or money refunded. It
 means for you the latest thing
 in spring wear and a saving of
 \$5.00.

J. A. Cathro,
 Fine Tailoring,
 Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

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 Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots
 and Shoes, and Old P'pers, in
 fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or
 Rendered Tallow, and all kinds
 of Grease.

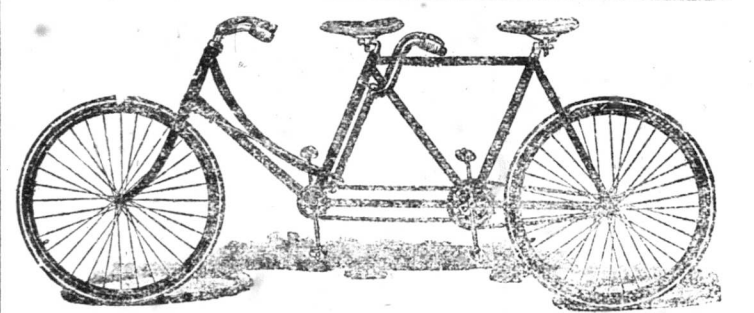
Chas. Stevens.
 1241

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